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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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BIRTHS.

On the 5th August, at Johannesburg, the wife of H. WATSON SMITH, of a son.
On the 1st September, at Hutterworth, Province Wellesley, Straits, the wife of OWEN S. WAIR, of the Public Works Department, of a daughter.
On the 4th September, at Fulo Bukom, Straits, the wife of J. BARRY, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th August, at Murrell-hill, W. WILK, to HETTY, daughter of the late C. ALLISON, of Singapore.

DEATH.

On the 4th August, at Brighton, J. EZEKIEL, of Hongkong, aged 43 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD, J.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 12th SEPTEMBER, 1903.

THERE appears to be at the present time in Rangoon a certain amount of agitation in favour of the compulsory registration of native servants, owing to the constant complaints as to the badness of domestic service there. The question is one which has almost perpetually agitated European settlements in the East, though from time to time it sinks out of sight. In Hongkong at present we hear no little outcry against the ordinary class of "boy" who offers himself as servant of some sort to the resident here. We do not know that the evil is worse at the instant than it has been for some years back; but it seems to us that complaints are exceedingly ripe just now and Police Court proceedings have shown that there is a lot to justify most of those which are brought under the eye of the law. There has always been a strong party here in favour of legislation in the direction of registration, but it has never been able to convince the Government or even the most influential part of the European community that its cure for the servant evil is the right one. The Chamber of Commerce when last consulted on the point was against a registration scheme, thus furnishing the

authorities with a most powerful argument against any measure of the kind. Yet we are certain that the general consensus of public opinion among residents is in favour of the only plan which seems to promise a remedy for a problem which confronts almost every household in Hongkong and Kowloon. The situation appears to be much the same in Rangoon, but we see that the *Rangoon Gazette* in one of its latest numbers writes against the introduction of compulsory registration. Our contemporary gives for its readers' benefit a summary of the Ceylon Ordinance of 1871, providing for the registration of domestic servants of all classes. From this it appears that the master has imposed on him the following obligations, failure to fulfil which is punishable by a fine. He has to furnish the Registrar within a specified time with a list in writing of the names of his servants, capacity in which employed, and duty of engagement of each. He must transmit to the Registrar a memorandum of the date of a servant quitting his employ. He must not engage a servant whose pocket register is not forthcoming or is not in order. He must enter in the register the date and capacity in which a servant is engaged; and the date and cause of a servant's discharge. He must give the servant a character or, failing this, must supply the Registrar with his reasons in writing for so doing. The *Gazette* thinks that few persons in Rangoon would patiently endure such restrictions. We have heard similar objections made in Hongkong. But, seeing what most masters have now to endure, more or less patiently, from the incompetence or dishonesty of servants, we take leave to doubt the argument. As for the servants, the Ceylon Ordinance provides that every one must give full details of himself or herself to the Registrar. He must obtain a pocket register in which those details are entered and produce it whenever called on to do so. Servants are placed under the control of the Registrar, whose office is a branch of police work. Finger-impressions of male registered servants are taken in the pocket register; this, of course, is a more certain means of identification than by photograph. As in Hongkong, so in Rangoon it is argued by the opponents of registration that the trouble which registration would give to would-be servants must make the supply scarcer and dearer. Here, however, it seems to us that the supply of servants (if we pay no regard to their fitness) exceeds the demand considerably. "Weeding out" is urgently needed. The surplus of incompetents and rogues bring the masters no advantage, but distinctly the contrary. Such bad characters are precisely those who would most resent the trouble of trying to get registered, and it is them whom it is desirable to discourage.

There is of course an alternative to compulsory registration of domestic servants, and this we see our Rangoon contemporary mentioned above advocates. It is the establishment of a servants' agency, with voluntary registration. "If such were well run, in time the certificate of such an agency would mark the most desirable servants; and those employers who now ask for compulsory registration would pledge themselves to take only those servants who were registered in this 'voluntary agency.' We imagine that the well known Chinese weapon of 'boycott' would imperil the chances of success of such an institution here. Besides, the registered servant would necessarily, it looks, have to be higher-priced than the unregistered, so that the pledged employers would have to pay for their principles—no doubt to the amusement of the less self-denying. Unless compulsory registration can be shown radically unsound, which it has not yet been shown to be, the present supporters of the idea would be unwise to abandon it in favour of a scheme which cannot even be called a half-and-half scheme.

H.M. gunboat *Bramble* came in yesterday from practice.

H.E. the Governor will probably leave Hongkong to take up his new post in Ceylon in December. There is no information yet as to the date of arrival of Sir Matthew Nathan.

Causeway Bay polo ground being of the nature of a swamp, owing to the rains of the past fortnight, the R.A. gymnastics, which was to have come off on Tuesday next, has been postponed till Tuesday week.

We learn that Sir R. Marques died at Macao on the 5th inst. His brother was Dr. L. P. Marques, once Medical Officer to Victoria G.O. here. Sir R. Marques had many friends in the Portuguese community of Hongkong.

The Hon. R. Murray Ramsey, B.N., Harbour Master of Hongkong, goes on four months' leave on the 17th inst. We understand that he will retire at the end of this period. Beside the vacancy thus created at the head of the Harbour Office, there will also be a vacant seat on the Legislative Council.

The following appointment has been made at the Admiralty:—Captain J. R. Jellicoe, C.B., to the *Drake*, to date August 12th.

The Russian battleship *Orel* has put into Portland Harbour on 13th ult. for coal. She was to remain about a week, and then leave for the Far East.

The newly-built German river gunboat *Thingau* last month finished its trials off Dantzic. The boat was to be taken to pieces, and sent out to China on one of the Lloyd steamers, and put together again there. The *Thingau* is destined for the Yangtze; as the gunboat draws 61 centimetres she will be able to go further up the river than can the *Vormars*, which draws 1½ metres.

We learn that the company which is presently draining the vegetable farm in Yau-pai, Hong Valley up the Saichun river for the supply of the Hongkong market, is about to give up the ground at present leased, as being too poor and at the same time too far removed from Hongkong. It is stated that the company intend to secure for farm purposes land in the neighbourhood of Yau-muti and Wong-nai-hong.

We are pleased to be able to state that Mr. Herbert Price, of Messrs H. Price & Co., Queen's Road, is engaged to be married to Ethel, third daughter of Sir John Darston, K.C.B. The marriage will take place early next year, and Mr. and Mrs. Price may be expected in Hongkong about February or March. Mr. Price's fiancée is a sister of Mrs. Reek, wife of Mr. Reek, late of the Naval Yard.

By permission of Major Radcliff and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel tonight from 8 to 9.30. The following is the programme:—
March..... "The Rifle Regiment," Sousa
Overture..... "Margherita d'Anjou," Meyerbeer
Selection..... "Kitty Grey," Monckton
Song..... "Ständchen," Schubert
Selection..... "Reminiscences of Wales," Godfrey
Waltz..... "Est Moi," Rose
Nocturne..... "L'Esperance," Ascher
"God Save the King."

The half-yearly meeting of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co. will be held at Singapore to-day at noon. The net amount for the half-year available for distribution, including the sum of \$74,839.39 brought forward from last account, is \$224,946.29. Out of this the directors recommend that \$150,000 be passed to general reserve fund, and that a dividend of 36 per share be paid for the half-year, leaving a balance of \$152,946.29 to be carried forward to next account. The total amount of the debenture issue is \$1,815,500.

The London *Gazette* announces that the King has been pleased to give and grant unto Thomas Bunt, Esq., Superintendent of the steel works and engineering department of the Kiangnan Arsenal; and unto Nicholas Cornish, Esq., Superintendent of the ordnance and projectile department of the same Arsenal; and unto William Evans Bryant, Esq., English Master in the Provincial College at Pootungfu, authority to accept and wear the Grade, Third Class, of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon, conferred upon them by the Emperor of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by them.

A telegram to the *Times* of Ceylon dated Calcutta, August 28th, says:—The latest news from the Tibetan Commission is depressing. No progress whatever has been made with the negotiations. The Tibetan representatives at Khambyang even decline to acknowledge the treaty of 1890, on the ground that their Government was not consulted in its making. Other officials at Lhasa appear to protest against our presence in their country, and ask when we propose to clear out. A redeeming feature is that the Commissioners found valuable minerals, and specimens were sent to Simla, with the result that a skilled geologist has been despatched to join the commission.

The Berlin *Post* publishes the following telegram from Peking:—The Chinese Foreign Office proposes to restrict the privileges of foreigners residing in Peking, on the pretext that Peking is not a commercial city. Foreigners are not to possess any property in Peking, and the foreign colony must not be increased. This measure, which the Foreign Office contemplates, it may be noted, directed against the increase of disreputable foreign elements in Peking. The representatives of the Powers would also be glad to see these elements removed, but they believe that it is no longer possible. On the other hand, there is great excitement about this design among the foreigners affected. They maintain that they have purchased their privileges in the city by blood and martyrdom.

Russia's reason, as we all know, for absorbing her neighbours' territory is that she may spread enlightenment and all the blessings of the most advanced civilisation. A London correspondent informs us of an instance showing the benevolent and liberal spirit in which this is carried out. He has recently been sending to a German friend in Vladivostok the *Weekly Times* and has just had fifteen issues returned to him without having been delivered to the addressee. These on examination were found to be covered here and there with black patches rendering the matter obliterated quite unreadable. Not content with that, or to render the work easier, whole leaves and portions of leaves were cut out. Why they were not delivered, after all that trouble had been taken, only a Russian official could explain. Such attempts to cover up the truth seem more like the Dark Ages. They did not succeed, then, but the paternal and liberal Russian Government expects them to succeed to-day.

Formosa has suffered so much from storms this year that the output of camphor is expected to show a considerable falling off.

The latest European cholera victim at Shanghai mentioned in the local papers is Mr. W. Ouseberg, late second officer of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Kiangtse*, who died in the General Hospital.

Chlorophobia is the alarming title given to a book which is intended to be an exposure of the "White Australia" fallacy, written by Gizen-po-Teki, and published in Sydney. The author deals with the colour problem as a political question in Australia, where he asserts that the case for admitting Japanese and Chinese labour is not allowed a free hearing in the Press or in Parliament of Australia or by the Labour representatives.

A Simla message dated August 27, says:—The plague continues to spread from its focus in Western India. Last week Bombay Presidency had 5,181 deaths, Hyderabad State 345, Mysore State 487, Central India 198, Barar 162, Madras Presidency 103, and the Central Provinces 51. Everywhere else, the disease is quiescent, Bengal, including Calcutta, reporting only fifteen deaths, the United Provinces eight, and the Punjab eight.

The Shanghai paper *Sinwupao* is informed by its Tientsin correspondent that the Military Academy and Arsenal at Port Arthur which were occupied by the Russians during the Boxer disturbance have not been handed back to China yet. The other day Viceroy Yuan was informed by the Waiwup that the Russians had promised to do so now, therefore the Viceroy has appointed the captain of the Poiyang cruiser *Haitien* and a Russian interpreter to proceed to Port Arthur to take delivery of these institutions. Apparently the old force of evacuation is proceeding merrily.

A home paper writes:—"The 'cullud pussou' is apparently going to be much in evidence in London in future. We have already had two theatrical companies of ladies and gentlemen of colour, and now comes the news that the Quick-Lunch Syndicate have determined that the bodily needs of City men shall be ministered to by dusky ladies. The new restaurant near the Bank is to be provided by the syndicate with octoroon waitresses. They are to come from Philadelphia, and 15 of them have already been engaged by Mr. Wyman, the manager, who is confident of the success of the experiment. He says that when the restaurant is opened, early in the autumn, it will be a bigger success than even the Strand house. America took to the coloured waitresses long ago, and apparently prefers them to the white variety—at any rate in Philadelphia. They are much more active than white people—so say the managers—and that is a point that will probably be received not unfavourably in the City. Mr. Wyman even hints at more new restaurants in the near future, with more octoroon waitresses.

The new German mail s.s. *Seiditz*, which is due here on the 16th inst., left Southampton on the 11th ult. on her maiden trip for China and Japan. The *Seiditz* is the second of the five steamers forming the N.D.L. general class, so called from their each bearing the name of a famous German military commander, the other four being the *Zieten*, already running, *Roon*, *Guisenau*, and *Scharnhorst*. These steamers are primarily intended for the Bremen-New York service, for which trade they are arranged to carry as many as 200 third-class passengers; but they are also adapted for serving as auxiliary steamers in the N.D.L. Imperial mail lines to the Far East and to Australia, and with a view to this latter purpose the first and second-class cabin accommodation is fitted in a light and artistic manner, and provided with a somewhat elaborate system of ventilation in addition to electric punkas and fans. The number of first and second-class passengers carried is 93 and 70 respectively. The dimensions are:—Length, 450 ft.; breadth, 56 ft.; and depth, 33 ft. 9 in. The registered tonnage is 8,900 tons, and the displacement 13,500 tons. There are two sets of quadruple expansion engines, aggregating 5,000 i.h.p.; and giving a speed of 14 knots. The *Seiditz* was built by Messrs. Schichau at Dantzic.

In the last number to hand of the *American Asiatic* the following paragraph appears under the heading of "Editorial Opinion:—The moment's situation plainly shows the firmness of Secretary Hay towards Russia in Manchuria. It is a firmness the more worthy of note since so much misfortune United States opinion has been antagonistic. That the United States attitude will be logically pushed to finality we have good reasons for stating. The basis of the attitude is not Russia's promises, but American duty, on the Pacific, towards the great future. Another paragraph in the same journal says:—"M. Lessar, the Russian Minister at Peking, is credited with the opinion that 'a missionary in China should have no consul but Jesus Christ, no nationality but in the Kingdom of Heaven.' Many readers of this will associate Russia with an utterance no less pure than profound. Lord Salisbury's gunboat missionary policy has done fine duty in stigmatising foreign church work. Respect of missionary duty may be gauged under the Lessar and the Salisbury creed. The history of blunders of the 'unscrupulous West' in China is largely associated with missionary diplomacy." What the *American Asiatic* means by "Lord Salisbury's gunboat missionary policy" we do not know. It has always been safer for a Chinese mob to kill a British missionary than one of another nation. But the *American Asiatic* thinks it necessary to be occasionally anti-British, for some unexplained reason.

We learn that orders have been issued that the awnings on all British warships are to be of the same colour as the ships.

The *L. & C. Express* of the 14th ult. says:—As a result of the necessities of the position, opinion is coming round more and more to the need of permitting Asiatic (Chinese) labour to be imported to South Africa. This week we have had a meeting at Geldenhuys Deep, at which some 300 miners and others were present. A resolution was put to the effect that in view of the gravity of the situation brought about by the dearth of native labour the meeting pledged itself to support the endeavour to secure unskilled Asiatics. It is the intention to hold a series of meetings along the Reef in order to obtain the views of men, which views, it is anticipated, will probably accord with the decision here recorded.

America does not seem to be very proud of the Brothers Tiltman, writes a home paper. One of them is a senator, and the other is, or was, Governor of North Carolina. The Governor has distinguished himself by shooting a political opponent dead in the street, a cold-blooded murder, which is approved by his political friends. The senator, in a recent speech, exulted in the lynching of negroes. "Let the good work go on," he said. "We have shot and hanged and burned the negro in North Carolina until he almost knows his place there." Commenting on this piece of unabashed ruffianism, the *New York Herald* remarks that the spirit it indicates is "a national peril." The example set by the Brothers Tiltman has destroyed the authority of the law more than one State. Lynchers, says the *Herald*, should be treated as murderers; but how can this be done while Senator Tiltman remains a lawgiver, and his brother shoots inconvenient critics at sight?

From Haichang Dr. Sewell S. McFarlane sends the following communication to the Royal Geographical Society:—In February, during one of my journeys in the South-West Province of Chili, North China, I came across a number of stone horses, sheep, lions, &c., some in a fair state of preservation. They were in two parallel rows, and beside them were several "petrified" Buddhist priests, supposed to be on guard. The people seemed to know nothing about them, and cared less. Upon enquiry among the gentry of the adjoining village, one old gentleman informed me that it was the entrance to a very old subterranean tomb of one of China's prime ministers, who lived under the Han Dynasty. This would be about the year A.D. 25. Many years ago a tablet stood there, which they unearthed with the above stone figures, giving full particulars, but the disinterested inhabitants destroyed it, "as it was in the way of their cart-track." How the people came to unearth these huge statues is interesting. During the past generations, the severe darts-storms experienced in North China have swept over the district and steadily but effectually buried out of sight the beautiful tomb and all its accompaniments. The inhabitants frequently dig out their land to make mud-bricks for their houses, and in this manner the stone figures came to light. It is said there are a great many more of them, and one reaches the actual tomb. In China the country folk, who simply live from hand-to-mouth, somewhat take after Gallo, of sacred writ, and "care for none of these things."

FIRE AT THE PEAK.

On Thursday night a fire occurred in Mr. Basil Taylor's house at 2, Mountain View, through a beam in the chimney becoming ignited. The Fire Brigade were summoned, but the fire was extinguished before their arrival. The damage was trifling.

INDIAN MONEY-LENDERS.

In the Summary (Supreme) Court yesterday two Indian money-lenders sued two Chinamen for \$30 and \$25 respectively, lent on promissory notes. In one case it was agreed that the debtor had been paying 120 per cent. for a long period. Mr. Justice Wise gave judgment for \$2 a month payment without interest, remarking that he could not allow such exorbitant rates of interest to be charged; had the creditor charged a reasonable rate he would have given judgment for the full amount at once.

In the other case payment was ordered to be made at a similar rate, the circumstances turning out to be much the same.

THREATENED TYPHOON.

At 11.15 a.m. yesterday was issued the daily weather report, which stated that "the depression in the China Sea to the southward of Hongkong is apparently becoming deeper and may give rise to bad weather in the Colony." The harbour was rough from an early hour, and the black cone pointing downwards was hoisted, indicating a typhoon to the south of the Colony, with its centre less than three hundred miles away. Rain became heavy about 10 a.m. and continued in showers throughout the day. There was, however, a lull in the strength of the wind, and there appeared little prospect of a typhoon when we went to press.

At the Naval Yard, typhoon arrangements have been made, and whether the gale comes or not about 200 men will be idle to-day.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.S. steamer *Jason* left Singapore on the 10th inst. p.m. and is due here on the 15th inst.
The A.L. steamer *Persia* left Moji via Shanghai for this port on the 10th inst.
The A.L. steamer *Frans Reid* left Singapore for this port on the 10th inst.
The C.R.L. steamer *Turk* arrived at Yokohama at 5 p.m. on the 10th inst., and left again at 10 a.m. on the 11th inst. for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 4 p.m. to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES—BULGARIAN TALES.

LONDON, 9th September.
It is estimated in Sofia that 150,000 women, children, and old men, are hiding in the forests and mountains of Macedonia. The Turks are stated to be burning the forests and killing the fugitives whenever they attempt to escape from the flames. According to Bulgarian accounts from 30,000 to 50,000 Bulgarian inhabitants of Monastir are believed to have been massacred by the Turks.

RESULT OF THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, 9th September.
Rust Sand 1
Williams Rust 2
Mend 3

RUSSIAN DUTIES ON TEA.

LONDON, 9th September.
Russia has raised the duty on Ceylon and Indian teas, imported through the European frontier or the Black Sea, from 31½ roubles per peck to 33 roubles. The duty on Chinese tea is not raised, but fresh regulations are insisted upon to ascertain its origin and place of despatch.

THE OPIUM FARM.

It appears that the lease of the Opium Farm to the present holders has not been effected without some antagonism on the part of the syndicate who put in the second highest bid. As will be remembered, the last farm contract was fixed at the figure of about a quarter of a million dollars. When the tenders were opened this year for the term of the monopoly for the ensuing three years, the present farmers were found to be the highest bidders, but through some error or other the necessary guarantee was not attached to their offer. The next offer, which was very much less, was all in order. When the circumstances came to be looked into it was found that the highest offer had not technically complied with the requirements of the specification, yet in effect their compliance with such was held by the Governor in Council to have been ample and accordingly the contract was awarded to them. But the other tenderers doubted the legality of this and the result was that they consulted counsel and were assured of the legality of their title to the contract. However, when they went to put their counsel's opinion before the Government (which means the Colonial Secretary), they were met with the irrefutable statement that even although the present farmers' offer was not granted the next offer had no guarantee under the conditions of offer that his or any other offer would be accepted. Recognising the futility of contesting such a position, the next offerers have, we understand, resolved not to fight the matter further.

It may be mentioned that the enormous increase in the price of the Opium Farm lease for the next three years will mean a very great rise in the price of that Chinese luxury, opium. During the period from 1886 to 1889 the price of opium was \$1 for 1 taal 2 mace; from 1889 till 1892, \$1 for 8 mace; from 1892 till 1898, \$1.20 per taal; from 1898 till 1901, \$1.50 per taal; and from 1901 till 1903, \$2 per taal.

We understand that under the conditions of the new lease the price of opium will advance to \$3 to \$3.50 per taal.

NEW TERRITORY NOTES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

SNIPES.

To sportsmen who contemplate the coming of the New Territory for snipe-shooting this week our advice is "Don't." They will only waste their time and patience looking for snipe, which are as scarce this year as they have been numerous in former years. There has scarcely been a dry day for over a month. The paddy fields are full of water, and what few snipe there are do not frequent the marshy haunts but resort to higher and drier patches.

AGRICULTURE.

Farmers this year are grumbling at the excess of rain, as they grumbled last year at want of it. The peasant crop, which will soon be ready for raising, is likely to suffer from the prolonged rain. Peanuts favour a dry sandy soil, and the excessive rain is likely to damage a crop that promised a good return.

The sugar-cane crop is better this year than for the past three years. The variety of cane grown, however, is of very poor quality, and cannot be compared with the sugar-cane imported from Singapore. The improved sugar-cane grown from the Government free samples given to certain farmers forms only a small percentage of the crop.

Large quantities of the indigo plant are grown by the Hakkas, and just now is being largely sold in Shamshu Market. This plant grows to a height of three to four feet, and has small dark-green leaves.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—The depression has fallen slightly over S. China and the Philippines. The depression in the China Sea to the southward of Hongkong is apparently becoming deeper and may give rise to bad weather in the Colony.
Pressure is high over N. China and the N. part of the Sea of Japan.
Strong N.E. winds to gales in the Formosa Channel, and along the S. coast of China.
Forecast:—N.E. winds; strong, possibly a gale; squally, showery.
Black S. Cone hoisted.

YOUNG CHINA.

The Times Shanghai correspondent writes:—Most foreigners in China regard the Reform party merely as a somewhat ill-considered and politically insignificant manifestation of the eternal strife between the "Have note" and the "Haves not"; they see its typical representative in the somewhat unprepossessing product of missionary educational establishments, filling humble clerkships in their service pending the regeneration of the Celestial Empire, and they scorn the suggestion that any good thing can come from such material. Nevertheless, there is more in "Young China" than the Bala clerk and the missionary school student, and even these possess and exercise throughout the country influence which is generally unappreciated by those who see in them only drudges and nothing more; for which reason certain recent manifestations of the existence of the Reform party and of its patriotic sentiments have come as a surprise to many. That the Chinese, of their own initiative, should convene public meetings to discuss political questions is an indication of a trend of thought which marks a new departure. That it is unwelcome to the powers that be since been shown in the action taken by the Government at Peking.

One of the chief difficulties in considering the anatomy of the progressive party in China is to decide where it begins and where it ends. The dividing line between an ordinary Mandarin of the conservative school and the reformer is often almost imperceptible—their views appear to be frequently interchangeable, and there is nothing remarkable in the spectacle of the progressive of to-day figuring as the reactionary of to-morrow, and vice versa. It is by no means unusual, moreover, for the highest officials, with whom the existing order of things is supposed to be sacred, to send their sons and daughters to become leaders of the "Young China" movement in America and Japan. Of this instances might be multiplied indefinitely. Chang Chih-tung's attitude towards the Reform party has been peculiarly difficult to define. Before the coup d'état of 1893 he was a strong supporter of the progressive Press at Shanghai, and gave orders that the journal, then edited by Liang Chi-tao (now refugee in Japan), should be subscribed for by all the Yamen of Hunan; his essay on education (1893) is all for tolerance, and the adoption of new ideas. After the flight of Kang Yu-wei, however, he appeared to modify, or at least ceased to insist upon, many of the views expressed in that famous publication. Doubtless, in his case, as in that of many prominent officials, the storm and stress of that period, which witnessed the execution of the principal reformers at Peking, the practical deposition of the Emperor, and the complete triumph of the reactionary party, were sufficient to induce a cautious reticence that subsequent events have done nothing to modify. The future biographer of such men as Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shi-kai will have no easy task in recording definitely their attitude towards reform; probably the best definition would be a series of compromises, made with good intentions, between hopelessly irreconcilable interests. Their instincts are, however, undoubtedly progressive, and it remains a fact of good augury for China that men known to be honestly opposed to the conservative policy of the Manchus, men like Chang Chih-tung, Sir Chen-tung Liang, and Tsou (the present Viceroy at Canton) can, and do, rise to positions of great influence.

The immediate prospects of reformed education at Peking and in the provinces are cheerful. Universities, colleges, and schools abound, it is true, but being under official management they resemble the Chinese army in that their existence is largely a matter of imagination. Those sanguine students who, relying on the progressive editors of the year of penitence 1901, have devoted themselves to "Western learning," in the hope of finding therein advancement, are now realising the error of their ways. The native Press, enjoying at Shanghai and Tientsin comparative freedom from control officials, is slowly but surely making headway, not only in its own development, but in the diffusion of Liberal views over a rapidly extending area. We find the political house divided, some of the highest provincial authorities encouraging such papers as the *Universal Gazette* and the *Diplomatic Review* and openly befriending their editors. Yuan Shi-kai has recently ordered the circulation throughout China of the latter paper, edited by an ex-secretary of Sheng's Yamen, while Wang Kang-uen, editor of the *Universal Gazette*, was recommended last year for special recognition of the Throne by the late Viceroy of Nanking, Liu Kuangyi. Even Liang Chi-tao, fellow refugee with Kang Yu-wei in 1893, who now writes brilliantly on Chinese affairs from Japan, has many admirers and friends in the Yamen of his country; his influence as a leader of opinion is undeniable. The rapidity with which Chinese students in America and Japan, and even at Shanghai, assimilate and proclaim the principles of modern democracy is remarkable; equally remarkable, in many cases, the ease with which they revert, when occasion arises, to the classical Mandarin type. America is too far a cry for the opinions there held by "Young China" to produce much effect at home, but the Chinese students in Japan keep closely in touch with the younger generation at Shanghai, Canton, and other centres, and their sayings and doings are faithfully recorded in the vernacular Press. One of the most remarkable features of their modern progressive tendency is the prominent part played therein by women. As an instance of up-to-date emancipation from the conventions which usually confine the activity of celestial ladies within four walls, I need only cite the fact that the Chinese lady-students in Tokyo have recently organised themselves into a Red Cross Association, and offered their services to the Chinese Government in case of war; it is not easy to imagine the feelings of the venerable members of the Waiwungu on receipt of such an intimation. At Shanghai the education of native women of the merchant-gentry class is being actively carried on at institutions conducted on European lines.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

In the course of a letter by Reuter's Peking correspondent, dated the 18th June, on the steady development of Japanese influence in China the writer states:—

The ascendancy of Japanese influence over China since the upheaval of 1900 is a fact which has attracted little attention, because it has developed so gradually, but, nevertheless, it is probably the most important result of that campaign, and one which may have the greatest consequences to the politics of the Orient. Many influential Chinese have been awakened by the easy capture of their capital, and the Russian absorption of the ancient seat of this dynasty to an appreciation of China's helplessness, and are turning to Japan for help. Japan, for her part, makes no secret of her policy to unite the two great east Asiatic nations in an alliance which will enable them to hold their ground against the aggressions of the West. To this end she desires to modernise China by persuading her to adopt western methods and machinery necessary to make her independent, as Japan has done. Understanding the Chinese, and associating with them intimately as no Europeans could, and as only the Russians among European peoples can attempt to do, the Japanese are peculiarly fitted for this work. The most noticeable, though not the most important, evidence of Japanese progress is the great number who have settled in Northern China since the Boxer war. They are far more numerous than foreigners of any other nationality, and when Newchwang, Port Arthur, and Daire are included, they, perhaps, equal in numbers the Europeans and Americans, excluding Russians in Manchuria from the reckoning. Information obtained from the Japanese Legation shows that the number of Japanese civilians living in Tientsin this year is over 1,300 and in Peking over 500. Before the troubles they were a mere handful. Many merchants who came in the wake of the army have remained and more are coming. With the exception of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (steamship company), which which were doing a large business before the war and have increased it greatly since, and some dozen wholesale firms and large stores, most of these immigrants are engaged in trade in a small way. The Chinese retail trade is a trade of small things in small quantities, and the Japanese are able to meet the requirements of their customers with many articles which European firms would hardly think it worth while to handle. It is politically, however, that Japan is making most headway. Her agents have succeeded in gaining the confidence of some of the most powerful officials, while several Chinese officials of rank have visited Japan during the past two years.

There is good evidence that one definite project of Japan is to reorganise the Chinese army, but the subject is one which Japanese do not discuss freely. Japan has Major-General Yamani, who did brilliant service in the Japanese-Chinese War, for her military attaché at Peking. Reports have been current for more than a year that Japanese officers were working as instructors with the Chinese army. They were said to wear Chinese uniforms and queues, and could not be distinguished from the Chinese. It appears that there were thirty Japanese officers among the Chinese troops which assembled at Peking during the recent visit of the Court, and that the whole number of Japanese employed with the army is about 200. All are in the northern and central-east provinces. They have entirely superseded the European instructors, Germans and others, who were in the Chinese service before the troubles. It is believed that the Japanese Government details them to serve without pay from China; if so, it is certain that they receive much smaller pay than Europeans would demand.

The Imperial University in Peking, which has been directed from its beginning by the learned Dr. W. A. P. Martin, an American missionary with a cosmopolitan faculty, has been reorganised by Japanese. The President is Dr. Hattori, a distinguished Japanese scholar, who studied at the University of Tokyo and at German Universities. He has engaged none but Japanese and Chinese instructors, so that the school is now free from foreign influences. The new regime has the disadvantage that most of the instructors must talk to the students through interpreters, whereas all the former ones spoke Chinese. When troubles between the Chinese Minister in Japan and the students of his country there revealed the fact that 1,100 Chinese students were living in Tokyo it was a surprise to the diplomats in Peking. That was six months ago. Since then the number of students has increased to 2,080. They come from the best families in China. A part are from the ruling race, the Manchus, who heretofore have seemed to look beyond the walls of Peking for knowledge, and even more wonderful, there are some hundred or more girls among them. The Dowager Empress, after the return of the Court to Peking, put forth several edicts for sweeping educational reforms, commanding the establishment of schools for Western science, directing the provincial Viceroy to send students to foreign countries and especially ordering Manchus to go abroad. None of the European Legations made efforts to persuade the Government to send students to their countries. Indeed, the history of similar projects in the past gave little encouragement to do so. The Japanese, however, saw their opportunity, and made the most of it. Cheapness was the potent argument which they used to attract the students to Japan. A few Chinese argued that European learning administered by Japanese was second-hand, and that it would be better to send the students to the countries whence Japan had obtained her knowledge. But the tide was started towards Japan and has not stopped. Most of the students are enrolled

at the Tokyo University, but others are attached to the military, naval, agricultural, and other scientific schools, and others are in the private schools established by the famous educators, Mr. Fukusawa and Count Okuma.

An English resident of Peking recently had a talk with Mr. Wang in Japan. The Superintendent of Education said that his position was anything but an easy one. He intimated that his words were fast losing their reverence for authority and for the ancestral traditions, and some had gone to the scandalous extreme of adopting foreign dress. Bitter enmity existed between the Manchus and the Chinese, and each race professed to despise the other. The young Manchus would say to the Chinese, "We have conquered you and are your rulers," while the Chinese retorted, "We are strong enough to turn you out of the Government when we choose, and we propose to do it some day." These are merely symptoms. Young China is rubbing elbows closely with young Japan. Ideas are being absorbed which will unite them to take their expected places as loyal and contented wheels in China's governmental machine. They are encountering new ideas—freedom of speech and of the press and representative government, and are discussing such subjects in their societies. This educational scheme is merely an experiment yet. The Chinese have grotesque ideas of the time necessary to get practical grasp of Western sciences, and may recall the students before they have mastered the Japanese language, which is the primary stage of their course. Ultra conservative officials are memorialising the Throne to stop the business forthwith, and they may succeed in alarming the Dowager. If, however, two thousand young Chinese remain in Japan for a term of years, absorbing liberal ideas of government and organising societies for the promotion of their views, and finally return to China and scatter through the provinces, it would not be surprising if they formed the nucleus of a peaceful reformation or possibly a revolution against the Manchu dynasty.

MANILA'S REPUTATION.

Commenting on the proposed sale of the "Oriente" Hotel to the Government for use as Government offices, the *Sunday Sun* remarks that this would leave Manila without anything which by an extended stretch of the imagination might be termed even a second-rate hotel. Our contemporary goes on to say:—Manila enjoys a bad reputation without having one of the only places where the traveller has the advantage of moderate comfortableness. The majority of visitors to Manila come via Hongkong. To take passage from Hongkong to Manila, the American government has its agents and influence in Hongkong to make this visit as difficult as possible. At the offices of the steamship companies one is compelled to answer a list of questions as long as one's arm, including such absurd queries as "Have you ever been in gaol?" etc. Then there is the quarantine doctor—another American innovation in Hongkong. If one has a servant, one must send him off twelve hours before leaving in order that he may be disinfectant, leaving the master to attend to his own packing and other preparations for leaving. And the British steamship agents in Hongkong see to it that every American runs the full gamut, while they very often save the Englishman the trouble by answering the questions for him themselves and waiving other formalities. If the American objects he is informed with a sardonic grin that his own government requires the formalities, and that if he is leaving for a British port he need do nothing else than purchase his ticket and get on the boat.

Coming to Manila, the visitor prepares to go ashore with his baggage. He is foolish. He might as well put on his pyjamas, roll up his sleeves, and determine upon three hours work. As the anchor falls, about six different launches line up alongside the steamer. First comes the Medical Officer. He must be satisfied that you have the chicken-pox or the cholera, or some equally dread disease. You are lined up ignominiously on the deck like a regiment of recruits at an army post, and told off one by one—men, women, and children. Reminds me more of Ellis Island than anything else. Then comes the Immigration Officer. More trouble unless you can convince him you are not a Chinaman, a contract labourer, or a few other horrible things which are prohibited entrance to this sun-kissed archipelago. Then comes the Customs crew. You don't know what to do. You go to one and are sharply informed that you think you want. You cannot present your clearance card given you by the Immigration Officer, whereupon you receive a blank declaration, by means of which you are informed that a long term in gaol and a considerable fine beside await you, in addition to the confiscation of your property, if you do not declare everything which is dutiable. Not being provided with a copy of the tariff and customs rates and regulations you usually declare everything but your dirty underwear, and your dirty boots and shoes, and your dirty remnant of a shirt and bags to be sure you have exhausted nothing. It is the only safe way to avoid possibility of that dreadful sentence which stares you in the face. Then your baggage is checked and you receive duplicates. Then off to the custom house. You are carted ashore on a launch with a lot more of human cattle and land two-wheeled, three cases, and a water-buffalo distant from shore. If you are a woman, perhaps some one will pick you up bodily and carry you ashore—if not you scramble over cases, jump creeks, with a muddy compound running supposed to be water the bottom, crawl over loads of junk, disturb the yawling brats of the patrons of the launches by stepping on their toes and fingers—for which the patron kindly alludes to you as a person of unknown but suspicious parentage—and finally with one desperate leap arrive in a mess of junk on shore. If you have any clothes left you go to the custom house, and spend the rest of the day enquiring where your baggage is. Finally you get to your hotel.

But if the proposed sale goes through you won't have any hotel to go to. This has already been settled in Hongkong. Benjamin Kelly & Co. have already more to that. The sale was settled as a fact there some weeks ago. They don't know that we have a hotel at the present time. The nearest average traveller or seeker after investments in the East will be liable to get to Manila in the future is Hongkong. Business is brisk there, as well as in Shanghai and other Chinese cities. The ports are free, there are no customs, no contents, no general hindrance to commerce, no luxuries, the hotels good. What does one want to come to Manila for? The hardest port in the East to enter—and no hotel.

THE MACEDONIAN CRISIS.

Writing at the end of July, Mr. G. F. Abbott, the *Daily Chronicle's* special correspondent in Macedonia, whom we have quoted before, gives the following description of the attitude of the peasantry toward the revolutionists:—

It would be impossible to state what proportion of the people who thus support the movement with men or money, is actuated by genuine sympathy and what proportion by fear. The incontrovertible fact is that summary punishment is frequently inflicted upon villages and individuals who refuse their co-operation. My own personal investigations have produced varied results. In many cases I have found the older and richer among the villagers passively opposing the Committee's policy, while the younger sort, and those embarrassed by no property, joined with alacrity. Again, I have known men who are glad enough to contribute in kind and coin to the cause, but who shrink from risking their lives. For example, I left at Monastir four brothers who for years past had acted as faithful and zealous agents of the Committee, blackmailing people for funds and secretly buying gunpowder from the Turkish officers in charge of the powder-magazines outside the town. These men are now in the habit of closing their shops and retiring home at times because they have refused the Committee's demand that two of them should join the bands. In the same town I have known of a man who, on being ordered to enlist, offered £150 for exemption, which, however, was declined, the consequence being that he is trembling for his life. These cases, and cases like these, are examples of the discouragement due to the Committee's repeated failures. Year after year the population has been fed with promises of Russian intervention, and year after year it has seen these promises falsified. No wonder that their hearts are sick with hope deferred.

The same conclusion is forced upon one by the daily sight of wholesale desertion on the part of villages which had long adhered to the Schism. Many such villages have already hastened to abandon what they consider a sinking ship, and to seek safety elsewhere. Most of those have returned to the Patriarchal Church, others are still wavering—waiting to see on which side the political balance will finally incline. It is a rare opportunity for proselytism, and there is no lack of apostles. Thus the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilkis is at the present moment riding from village to village as fast as his nag can carry him, offering to the distressed Exarchic peasants the peace which the Pope can only give—assisted by the French Consulate. He is not unsuccessful; for the Republic's protection is powerful, and the Macedonian peasant's conscience accommodating.

But if the Bulgarian peasantry is so lukewarm and uncertain, the non-Bulgarians are openly hostile to the revolutionary movement. Like the former, they are sick of Turkish misrule. Hatred of the Turk is the one sentiment sincerely shared by all the Christian subjects without distinction of speech or race: it is a sentiment fostered by five centuries of unspokeable, and mostly, unspoken, suffering. But here common sympathy ends. The genuine Greeks, the Hellionising Wallachs, and many of the Orthodox Bulgarians, who identify themselves with the Greeks, look upon the revolutionary movement as a movement calculated to further the interests of Bulgaria and, if successful, to place them under a new yoke more grievous than the one under which they are groaning at present. "The Turk kills the body, but the Slav will kill our national soul," they say. "Once Macedonia has become Bulgarian, we shall have to leave our homes or be absorbed. Better oppression than national death." So speak the more moderate ones. Others go even further: "The Turk may be a brute, but the Bulgarian has proved himself a devil. Look at all the Greek priests, schoolmasters, and notables daily perishing because they refuse to renounce their nationality. No, it is better to remain under the Turk yet a while."

The Committee has endeavoured to gain the support of the non-Bulgarians by representing the movement as having for its object the liberation and equality of all the subject races. In the districts where the Greek interest is strong they have even attempted to pose as acting under the auspices of the Greek Government, pointing to the Greek guns and cartridges which they smuggled across the frontier as evidence of that Government's supposed sympathy, and even sending unreturned greetings to the Greek consuls. But their efforts have met with little success. The Greeks and their allies not only remain loyal to the Sultan, but they have actively aided the Turkish authorities by information and advice, in their pursuit of the rebel bands. The Committee retaliates by murdering the Greek notables and priests on the plea of "treason"—treason to a cause which the victims have emphatically and consistently opposed.

It will be seen that a general rising, such as the Committee periodically announces—an unanimous insurrection of the Macedonian people—is an absurd dream. What, under favourable circumstances, may really happen is more vigorous action on the part of the bands. The latter, reinforced from Bulgaria, may abandon their present game of hide-and-seek with the troops, and adopt a bolder and more aggressive attitude. But even in that case it is to be feared that their action will prove more fatal to the Christian peasants than to the Turks. The latter have the advantage of numbers, organisation, and superior training. When the moment comes, they will be aided by the Bashibazouks and even by the non-Bulgarian elements. The bands, however well-armed, more familiar with the spade than with the rifle, and though Macedonian, with its interminable mountain ranges and deep valleys, offers splendid opportunities for guerrilla warfare, these opportunities can only be utilised by trained marksmen acting under the leadership of skilled tacticians. The bands have hitherto given no evidence of tactical skill or marksmanship. Under such circumstances a general insurrection, a massacre of mostly defenceless peasants—and perhaps this is what the Committee is really striving to provoke.

ON SALE. THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c., WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LEST AND THE FAR EAST FOR 1903. THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside. Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each country, port, or settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE TRAVELLER, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, &c., &c. The information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume. The Directories also contain Descriptions of

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Longchow	Yokohama	Yen Bai
Maungmye	Yokohama	Yen Bai
Hokow	Yokohama	Yen Bai
Scemao	Yokohama	Yen Bai

CHINA	JAPAN	SIAM
Shanghai	Osaka	Bangkok
Amoy	Yokohama	Siem Reap
Swatow	Kobe	Phnom Penh
Whampoa	Manila	Yen Bai
Kowloon	Yokohama	Yen Bai
Leppa	Yokohama	Yen Bai
Samshui	Yokohama	Y

TO LET.

"DURISDEER" MAGAZINE GAP.
Furnished.
Apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
8, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1936. [2442]

TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS.
Apply to—
W. LISAUGHT,
13, Wanchai Road.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1936. [1153]

26, WYNDHAM STREET. Six Roomed House.
Apply to—
C. F. DE CARVALHO,
14, Arbuthnot Road.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1936. [2454]

NO. 12, CASTLE ROAD.
Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD.
GODOWN, No. 32c, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1936. [2459]

NO. 2, "MAGDALEN TERRACE."
MAGAZINE GAP.
Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1936. [73]

COMMODIOUS New Buildings in SEYMOUR ROAD, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7.
Suitable for European Families. Terms Moderate.
Apply to—
WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1936. [2295]

"ERNSFOOT" UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.
Apply to—
DEACON & HASTINGS,
10, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1936. [76]

NO. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.
No. 24, CAINE ROAD.
And others to suit various requirements.
S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1936. [1396]

ONE ROOM, suitable for an Office, opposite the Banks.
Apply to—
H. C. CARE OF DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1936. [2035]

NO. 155, PRAYA EAST. Spacious Two-story Godown. Suitable for Yarn or Coals.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1936. [1983]

ONE FIRST-CLASS SPACIOUS GODOWN at West Point.
Apply to—
"GODOWN"
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1936. [1718]

4 GODOWNS, A, B, C, D, in Russell Street.
Apply to—
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1936. [2542]

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1936. [82]

2ND FLOOR, No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Office.
Apply to—
WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1936. [1981]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
MRS. GILLANDERS,
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1936. [915]

"TANG YUEN"
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
SUMMER RATES. European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation.
MANAGERESS,
Maddonnoli Road.
FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1936. [1691]

M. MATTHEW.
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Entrance by Zeland Street).
Opposite Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Bookellers.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1936. [1987]

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATTHEW,
2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1936.

TO LET.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, CADESWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground. No. 2, TYPON TERRACE (in FLATS). GODOWN at BOUVINGTON (PRAYA EAST). HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1936. [71]

ONE SUITE of ROOMS in the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, suitable for Offices.
Apply to the undersigned.
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary,
Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1936. [1757]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE with a Private Family in a house on the upper levels. Tennis Court.
Apply to—
M. M. CARE OF DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1936. [2536]

ROOMS on the TOP FLOOR of MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO.'S NEW PREMISES to let from early next year. No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS (PEAK). A Six-Roomed Bungalow in first-class condition. One GODOWN, No. 2, MATHESON STREET (Wanchai).
Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1936. [2458]

ROOMS on the TOP FLOOR of MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO.'S NEW PREMISES to let from early next year. No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS (PEAK). A Six-Roomed Bungalow in first-class condition. One GODOWN, No. 2, MATHESON STREET (Wanchai).
Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1936. [2458]

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Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1936. [2458]

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Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1936. [2458]

BANKS

THE HONGKONG SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNPAID-UP ... 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki,
London, Lyons, New York,
San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay,
Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking,
Peking

LONDON BANKERS.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months 4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months 3 per cent.
TARO ROUSUMI
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1936. [820]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... 21,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 2,224,377
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq., J. S. Harston, Esq.,
CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq., J. LAUREN, Esq.,
Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLATFAIR.

Interest for 12 Months Fixed ... 5 per cent.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1936. [2]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. To be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1936. [26]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... \$10,000,000
STERLING RESERVE ... \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE ... \$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, N. A. SIBBS, Esq.,
E. GOETZ, Esq., H. V. SLADE, Esq.,
C. MICHAEL, Esq., C. A. TONES, Esq.,
H. SCHUBART, Esq., E. S. WHEELER, Esq.,
E. SHELLIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—HONGKONG—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER—SHANGHAI—H. M. BEVIS.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTRY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1936. [19]

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 25,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS BERLIN.
BRANCHES: Berlin, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtau (Kiautschow).

LONDON BANKERS.
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHER BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. FIDGE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1936. [24]

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (AMERICAN BANK).
ESTABLISHED 1864.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... U.S. \$2,000,000 Gold
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ... \$1,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE—33 & 35, Lombard St., E.C.
F. C. BISHOP, Manager, Eastern Department.
LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG OFFICE—4, DES VEAUX ROAD.
General Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application.
T. P. COCHRANE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1936. [1939]

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED ... 1,135,000
PAID-UP ... 502,500
RESERVE FUND ... 6,000,000

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months ... 4 1/2 per cent.
For 6 months ... 4 per cent.
For 3 months ... 3 1/2 per cent.
E. VAN OMMESTON,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1936. [2]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA) LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... Yen 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 2,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD (facing Dundas Street).
BRANCHES: AMOY, KOBE, TAIWAN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On current account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
S. SHIGEMASA, Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1936. [132]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid in, Gold \$4,000,000 \$200,000
Surplus (Reserve) Gold \$4,000,000 \$200,000
Total ... Gold \$8,000,000 \$1,600,000
Capital & Surplus authorized, Gold \$10,000,000 \$2,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONAL BANK, LTD.
ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business. Money received on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit as follows:
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent.
For 6 months, 4 per cent.
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent.

HONGKONG BRANCH
20, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.
CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1936. [2095]

RUSSOCHINESE BANK.
ORGANISED UNDER IMPERIAL DECREE OF 10TH DECEMBER, 1895.
CAPITAL ... 15,000,000
CAPITAL contributed by CHINESE GOVERNMENT ... 5,000,000
GOVERNMENT ... 5,000,000
(EQUIVALENT TO ... 22,500,000 Stg.)

RESERVE FUND ... 2,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVES ... 1,700,000
HEAD OFFICE—ST. PETERSBURG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Andijan, Khatarski, Port Arthur,
Bakou, Khokhlov, Samaraland,
Blagovestchinsk, Kirovsk, Shanghai,
Bodabio, Kirin, Stretensk,
Boukhara, Koba, Tachkent,
Bisk, Krasnodar, Tshita,
Cherof, Kwantchenski, Hongkoulak,
Daisy, Moscow, Tshia,
Hailar, Moukhou, Tschilak,
Hakodato, Nouguchi, Verkhneindinsk,
Hankow, Nouguchi, Verkhneindinsk,
Hercin, Nouguchi, Verkhneindinsk,
Hongkong, Oulassai, Vladivostok,
Irkoutsk, Ourga, Yokohama,
Kalpin, Paris, Zeiskais Pristan,
Kashgar, Peking

BANKERS.
LONDON—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
BERLIN—Mendelssohn & Co.
HAMBURG—M. M. Warburg & Co.
VIENNA—K. K. Priv. Oesterr. Creditanstalt für Handel und Gewerbe.
AMSTERDAM—Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co.

Local Bills discounted.
Special facilities for Russian exchange.
Foreign exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

HONGKONG BRANCH
(TEMPORARY OFFICES WHILE NEW OFFICES IN PRINCE'S BUILDINGS ARE BEING BUILT.)
VICTORIA HOTEL BUILDINGS,
Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1936. [1069]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1828
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... 2,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... 2,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... 2,725,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months 3 per cent.
T. P. COCHRANE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1936. [112]

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES

The Prices are given in Dollars and Cents.

BUTCHER MEAT.
Pork, 1st Quality, 17
Pork, 2nd Quality, 16
Pork, 3rd Quality, 15
Pork, 4th Quality, 14
Pork, 5th Quality, 13
Pork, 6th Quality, 12
Pork, 7th Quality, 11
Pork, 8th Quality, 10
Pork, 9th Quality, 9
Pork, 10th Quality, 8
Pork, 11th Quality, 7
Pork, 12th Quality, 6
Pork, 13th Quality, 5
Pork, 14th Quality, 4
Pork, 15th Quality, 3
Pork, 16th Quality, 2
Pork, 17th Quality, 1
Pork, 18th Quality, 0
Pork, 19th Quality, 0
Pork, 20th Quality, 0

POULTRY.
Chicken, 1st Quality, 17
Chicken, 2nd Quality, 16
Chicken, 3rd Quality, 15
Chicken, 4th Quality, 14
Chicken, 5th Quality, 13
Chicken, 6th Quality, 12
Chicken, 7th Quality, 11
Chicken, 8th Quality, 10
Chicken, 9th Quality, 9
Chicken, 10th Quality, 8
Chicken, 11th Quality, 7
Chicken, 12th Quality, 6
Chicken, 13th Quality, 5
Chicken, 14th Quality, 4
Chicken, 15th Quality, 3
Chicken, 16th Quality, 2
Chicken, 17th Quality, 1
Chicken, 18th Quality, 0
Chicken, 19th Quality, 0
Chicken, 20th Quality, 0

FISH.
Salmon, 1st Quality, 17
Salmon, 2nd Quality, 16
Salmon, 3rd Quality, 15
Salmon, 4th Quality, 14
Salmon, 5th Quality, 13
Salmon, 6th Quality, 12
Salmon, 7th Quality, 11
Salmon, 8th Quality, 10
Salmon, 9th Quality, 9
Salmon, 10th Quality, 8
Salmon, 11th Quality, 7
Salmon, 12th Quality, 6
Salmon, 13th Quality, 5
Salmon, 14th Quality, 4
Salmon, 15th Quality, 3
Salmon, 16th Quality, 2
Salmon, 17th Quality, 1
Salmon, 18th Quality, 0
Salmon, 19th Quality, 0
Salmon, 20th Quality, 0

SEAFOOD.
Shrimp, 1st Quality, 17
Shrimp, 2nd Quality, 16
Shrimp, 3rd Quality, 15
Shrimp, 4th Quality, 14
Shrimp, 5th Quality, 13
Shrimp, 6th Quality, 12
Shrimp, 7th Quality, 11
Shrimp, 8th Quality, 10
Shrimp, 9th Quality, 9
Shrimp, 10th Quality, 8
Shrimp, 11th Quality, 7
Shrimp, 12th Quality, 6
Shrimp, 13th Quality, 5
Shrimp, 14th Quality, 4
Shrimp, 15th Quality, 3
Shrimp, 16th Quality, 2
Shrimp, 17th Quality, 1
Shrimp, 18th Quality, 0
Shrimp, 19th Quality, 0
Shrimp, 20th Quality, 0

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, 1st Quality, 17
Potatoes, 2nd Quality, 16
Potatoes, 3rd Quality, 15
Potatoes, 4th Quality, 14
Potatoes, 5th Quality, 13
Potatoes, 6th Quality, 12
Potatoes, 7th Quality, 11
Potatoes, 8th Quality, 10
Potatoes, 9th Quality, 9
Potatoes, 10th Quality, 8
Potatoes, 11th Quality, 7
Potatoes, 12th Quality, 6
Potatoes, 13th Quality, 5
Potatoes, 14th Quality, 4
Potatoes, 15th Quality, 3
Potatoes, 16th Quality, 2
Potatoes, 17th Quality, 1
Potatoes, 18th Quality, 0
Potatoes, 19th Quality, 0
Potatoes, 20th Quality, 0

FRUITS.
Apples, 1st Quality, 17
Apples, 2nd Quality, 16
Apples, 3rd Quality, 15
Apples, 4th Quality, 14
Apples, 5th Quality, 13
Apples, 6th Quality, 12
Apples, 7th Quality, 11
Apples, 8th Quality, 10
Apples, 9th Quality, 9
Apples, 10th Quality, 8
Apples, 11th Quality, 7
Apples, 12th Quality, 6
Apples, 13th Quality, 5
Apples, 14th Quality, 4
Apples, 15th Quality, 3
Apples, 16th Quality, 2
Apples, 17th Quality, 1
Apples, 18th Quality, 0
Apples, 19th Quality, 0
Apples, 20th Quality, 0

GRAIN.
Wheat, 1st Quality, 17
Wheat, 2nd Quality, 16
Wheat, 3rd Quality, 15
Wheat, 4th Quality, 14
Wheat, 5th Quality, 13
Wheat, 6th Quality, 12
Wheat, 7th Quality, 11
Wheat, 8th Quality, 10
Wheat, 9th Quality, 9
Wheat, 10th Quality, 8
Wheat, 11th Quality, 7
Wheat, 12th Quality, 6
Wheat, 13th Quality, 5
Wheat, 14th Quality, 4
Wheat, 15th Quality, 3
Wheat, 16th Quality, 2
Wheat, 17th Quality, 1
Wheat, 18th Quality, 0
Wheat, 19th Quality, 0
Wheat, 20th Quality, 0

BEANS.
Beans, 1st Quality, 17
Beans, 2nd Quality, 16
Beans, 3rd Quality, 15
Beans, 4th Quality, 14
Beans, 5th Quality, 13
Beans, 6th Quality, 12
Beans, 7th Quality, 11
Beans, 8th Quality, 10
Beans, 9th Quality, 9
Beans, 10th Quality, 8
Beans, 11th Quality, 7
Beans, 12th Quality, 6
Beans, 13th Quality, 5
Beans, 14th Quality, 4
Beans, 15th Quality, 3
Beans, 16th Quality, 2
Beans, 17th Quality, 1
Beans, 18th Quality, 0
Beans, 19th Quality, 0
Beans, 20th Quality, 0

PEAS.
Peas, 1st Quality, 17
Peas, 2nd Quality, 16
Peas, 3rd Quality, 15
Peas, 4th Quality, 14
Peas, 5th Quality, 13
Peas, 6th Quality, 12
Peas, 7th Quality, 11
Peas, 8th Quality, 10
Peas, 9th Quality, 9
Peas, 10th Quality, 8
Peas, 11th Quality, 7
Peas, 12th Quality, 6
Peas, 13th Quality, 5
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A LURKING PHANTOM:

A STORY OF LOVE AND MYSTERY.

BY
JOHN BLOUNDELLE-BURTON.

(Author of "The Hippolyta Plot," "The Year
One," "A Vanished Rival," &c.)

CHAPTER IV.
THE UNVEILED PAST.

Still fencing with the man; still, like a skilful
swordman, yet one who knows that he has met
his match and finds every riposte parried, Lady
Bottrell said:—

"Such sums as that, as ten thousand pounds,
can not be borrowed even by the wealthy with-
out some security being given. Those who
might be disposed to help Mark Furness, no
matter how rich they are—or their connections
may be, could never do that."

"Not at once perhaps," Challis said, looking
her straight in the eyes. "Not altogether in one
transaction. But, as I have said, money is
easily obtained—by the wealthy."

"I do not know how," while, as she spoke,
Lady Bottrell remembered that in her married
life of now nineteen years there had never
arisen a single necessity for her to require six-
pence. Sir Geoffrey's own great wealth was
always at her command. She had only to
express a want to have it gratified. But she
had never yet asked him for anything but
trifling sums of money without stating for
what it was required.

"Your ladyship is fortunate," Mr. Challis
said now with a faint smile, one between which
and a faint sneer it would have been difficult to
draw a distinction. "Most fortunate in not
knowing how such money can be obtained. Also,
if I may say it, your ladyship must be
entirely devoid of curiosity and of any desire
to know the affairs of other ladies of your own
position."

"I do not understand you."

"Lady Bottrell, years ago I practised as an
American lawyer here in London. Later, I
practised as an American lawyer in Paris. I
learned some strange things in both cities as to
the doings of ladies of fashion."

"Can that concern me or—if I may say so on
my part—the subject in question?"

"It may concern those to whom Mark Fur-
ness will apply for—well! an advance on the
sum he requires."

"An advance! That is a different thing.
If he wanted a hundred, or two hundred
pounds or so, it could probably be obtained
without much difficulty."

"He would not be satisfied with such an
advance as that. May I tell you a little
story, Lady Bottrell?—Or half-a-dozen little
stories?"

"If they are material to the subject, yes."

"I had a client once in Paris, an American,
a self-made, a trolle millionaire—in pounds
sterling, not dollars or francs—who had married
a French lady of high rank and birth. This
man allowed his wife 100,000 francs a year—
£4,000—for her dresses, hats, everything.
They had obtained the entry to the Emperor's
set, it was before the war; they went every-
where, to the Tuilleries, Compiègne, Trouville,
Homburg; they followed the Court. All the
same it was a handsome allowance, was it not?"

"Very handsome," Lady Bottrell acknow-
ledged. "Well?"

"Well, one day, Metzger—as the most fashion-
able dressmaker in Paris was called—a man
whose name your ladyship is, of course, familiar
with, went to see the millionaire and he obtained
admission to him and, when he had obtained it,
he showed him a bill against the millionaire's
wife and asked for settlement. He also showed
him what the French call *papiers timbrés*, or
we should call, acceptances. And the whole
amounted to half a million francs—£20,000."

"She had been borrowing money from Metzger
and she had not paid her bills," Lady Bottrell
said. "The thing is common enough in Paris.
It would be more difficult here. There are
dressmakers in London who do the same thing
but not to the same amount. And," she added,
"if they did, you would scarcely suggest, I
suppose, that these persons on whom Mark
Furness may think he has a claim should adopt
the same habit. Surely that is scarcely what a
lawyer ought to advise or suggest."

"I am suggesting nothing," Mrs. Challis re-
marked, though as he spoke there was a look
on his face which might have been taken for
one of discomfiture, and which brought to Lady
Bottrell's mind the idea that, for once, the
reports had gone home. "Nothing. I simply
wish to state—and this statement is quite
within the province of a lawyer—that my client
does not intend to be left in poverty while those
on whom he has claims are living in the lap of
luxury. And, as the 'Jurisconsult' spoke, he
rose from the table and placed himself with his
back against the empty fire-place, meaning
thereby, perhaps, to convey that the interview
had lasted long enough.

"And," said Lady Bottrell rising, too, and
standing before him, "if what he requires is
not acceded to, there will be a scandal."

"In no way. There is, as a matter of fact,
no scandal to be made. Your ladyship—my
client's friends—know that as well as I. But
there are other things besides scandals; there
are often just claims and sometimes revelations,
that can be made in this world which may
cause as much—shall I say, discomfort—as
scandal itself. Mark Furness's old friends will
know whether it is better to permit those re-
velations to be made or to forestall them before
they arrive in England."

"Arrives in England! He is coming to
England?"

"Most undoubtedly. To London. To this
very hotel, the moment he can travel. I have
even bespoken rooms for him. There is one

thing at least Mark Furness can claim which
is his and no else's in this world, and claim it
he will."

"He will be implacable?"

"He will insist on his rights. Every other
man does so; why should not he?"

"Yet he will sell them! He can be bought
off."

"That is the plain way of putting things.
Though I am willing to acknowledge that it
expresses the matter clearly, if strongly. But
there is also a better construction to be put on
his determination. He may not desire to cause
any discord and, if I may say it on his behalf,
he does not make an exorbitant demand."

"I must go now," Lady Bottrell said, feeling
at the end of her forces. "I have other duties
to attend to. I will communicate with those
concerned. Meanwhile," she added, "there is,
I suppose, no hurry. If he is ill in that
hospital, a few days are of no importance?"

"None whatever. Your ladyship can com-
municate with me at your own time."

Then, opening the door for her, Mr. Challis
escorted her through the hall and on to the
great steps in the courtyard of the Cosmopol-
itan, where he bade the porter call a cab. He
stood, too, bareheaded on those steps till he
had seen the cab drive off after the man had
been directed to go to Madame Van Vleet's in
Bond Street.

"Ah!" he said to himself, as he strolled
back to his room, while he smiled pleasantly as
he mused on the recent interview. "Ah! Mark
Furness will get that £10,000. And, perhaps,
a little more. I do not think Mark
will be quite satisfied with that. It will come
nearer to £20,000, and perhaps £30,000 before
he has done with her. Done with her! He
will never have done with her. Not so long as
either of them live." After which he went into
the hotel restaurant and ordered a *petite* *chère*
little lunch and a half bottle of choice Volney,
a wine that, on the cards, had two stars against
it to denote its particular excellence.

Meanwhile the cab was nearing the redoubt-
able Madame Van Vleet's—or Van Vleet's as that
celebrity preferred to be termed, in the same
distinguished and significant way as Metzer, or
Perdita, were termed in Paris, or Rose, or
Maggie O'Bafferty—Van Vleet's hated rivals
in London—and Lady Bottrell was seated in it
in white and pale, while feeling a slight shivering
in her limbs and hating and loathing herself.

"It was only yesterday I told myself that
there was nothing that could interfere with
Maud's happiness," she murmured, as she had
murmured before "Only yesterday! And to-day
—my God! To-day, not twenty-four hours
afterwards, I am surreptitiously visiting that
man in an hotel, I am about to visit my dress-
maker with a view to getting money somehow.
I, with a husband who has thirty thousand a
year; a husband who would give me all I wanted
—all, every farthing that man demanded for his
client—if I could only tell him what I wanted
for!"

She was indeed hating and loathing herself,
and perhaps she did so the more because it had
for so long been her habit to despise the women
who did, as she very well knew, that which she
was now scheming to do herself.

"That man's tale of the millionaire's wife,"
she said to herself, "was no startling story to
me. Nor was there any need for him to place
it in Paris. Have I not known of a score of
women doing much the same in London; have
I not despised them for doing it? For paying
their dressmaker half the money they owed her
and keeping the other half to pay their card
and racing debts with. From pawnbroking their
jewels, and having paste put in the settings, as
Loo Midway did. Loo Midway who died
suddenly, leaving her husband to discover what
she had done when she was gone. And now—
now—I must do something of the same sort or
—Mark Furness will tell his story. No! he
must never do that. Never. If he wants the
ten thousand pounds he must have it."

Yet how was it to be obtained? How? The
very fact of her husband's great wealth, would
make the procuring of that sum difficult. How
could she, Sir Geoffrey Bottrell's wife, endea-
vour to borrow money or run into debt without
talk, gossip, scandal being aroused? She, who
could go to him and tell him that she wanted a
new carriage or a new pair of horses or a new
garure, and have them for the asking. Only the
carriage or the horses or the jewels would
have to be forthcoming; visible, in evidence.

They were miserable thoughts, these. Awful
thoughts for a woman who for so long had led
a life open and clear as daylight; a woman
against whom, even in this twentieth century,
with its tattle and gossip, no breath had ever
blown nor the faintest whisper been muttered.

"Terrible thoughts and reflections, yet with
still running through them like a thread, one
thought that was almost a hope. A thought, a
hope, that had been engendered in her mind as
she had sat gazing down on the reproduction
of the grey, blurred hair of the man called
Mark Furness; as she had observed the clothes
the unhappy man had been photographed in,
and as she had observed that tube for keeping a
boutennere fresh which protruded from
beneath the lapel of his coat.

"Yet it was only a hope. A distant, wan ray
of hope, which itself was almost quenched by
the recollection of the fact that, whatever
secret Mark Furness possessed, was also pos-
sessed by Mrs. Challis.

(To be continued.)

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[2409]

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A B C Code, 4th Edition.
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TELEPHONE, 232.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1903. [17]

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Sept. 11, CHUBAN, British str., 2,352, W. W. Cooke.
Sept. 11, ELLER, German str., 1,033, H. Kraft.
Sept. 11, KONTAK, German str., 1,033, H. Kraft.
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Sept. 11, KONTAK, German str., 1,033, H. Kraft.
Sept. 11, KONTAK, German str., 1,033, H. Kraft.
Sept. 11, KONTAK, German str., 1,033, H. Kraft.

CLEARANCES.
At the Harbour Master's Office.
11th September.
Canton, British str., for Ningpo.
Canton, British str., for Shanghai.
Canton, British str., for Hongkong.
Canton, British str., for Hongkong.
Canton, British str., for Hongkong.
Canton, British str., for Hongkong.
Canton, British str., for Hongkong.
Canton, British str., for Hongkong.
Canton, British str., for Hongkong.
Canton, British str., for Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.
11th September.
HONGKONG, British str., for Hongkong.
HONGKONG, British str., for Hongkong.
HONGKONG, British str., for Hongkong.
HONGKONG, British str., for Hongkong.
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HONGKONG, British str., for Hongkong.
HONGKONG, British str., for Hongkong.

VESSLS IN DOCK.
11th September.
Kowloon Dock.—Pembroke, H.M.S.
Fane, Portchar.
Kowloon Dock.—Borneo, Nanyang.
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Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903.

REGULAR SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1903.

"BRAEMAR" ... 12th Sep.

"SATSUMA" ... 13th Sep.

"SHIMOSA" ... 14th Sep.

"KURISTAN" ... 15th Sep.

"RICHMOND CASTLE" ... 16th Sep.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1903.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR".

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1903.

FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND TSINGTAU.

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"FRIEBURG".

Captain Frisch, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

FOR CHEMULPO, DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR.

(Calling at Shanghai).

THE Steamship

"PRONTO".

Captain Grandt, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

FOR KWAN CHAU WAN.

THE Steamship

"SWIFT".

Captain A. E. Mongor, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

CHI WO, Agents, Wing Wo Lane.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1903.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	W. W. Cooke	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SWATHA	Brit. str.	W. Hayward	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 18th inst.
LIVERPOOL	JANON	Brit. str.	Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	18th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	H. Peterson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	19th inst., D'light.
MARSEILLES, LONDON &c. V. S'PORE, &c.	KAMAKURA	Jap. str.	Schmitz	MESSEGERIES & MARITIME	22nd inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON &c. V. S'PORE, &c.	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	Hillbush	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON &c. V. S'PORE, &c.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	W. Bainbridge	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	3rd Oct., Daylight.
MARSEILLES, LONDON &c. V. S'PORE, &c.	AGAMEMNON	Brit. str.	M. Nish	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	18th October.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	PAK LING	Brit. str.	H. Formes	MELCHERS & CO.	16th inst., at Noon.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL.	DAVEN	Ger. str.	Mayer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow.
HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	von Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	23rd inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	ABESSINIA	Ger. str.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	3rd October.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	3rd October.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	SAONIA	Ger. str.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	3rd November.
GENOA & LIVERPOOL	PINGREY	Brit. str.	C. Varrall	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	19th inst.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PERIA	Aut. str.	Craglietto	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	19th inst., P.M.
ODDESSA	K. G'ROCHAKOW	Rus. str.	Brady	BRADY & CO.	About 26th inst.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	BREMAR	Brit. str.	A. Bower	DODWELL & CO., LD.	About 12th inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	NORIKEN	Brit. str.	H. Pybus	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	30th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	E. OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	E. Dotham	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	23rd inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI	LYRA	Brit. str.	F. Williams	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	7th October.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI	TORA MARU	Jap. str.	A. Christiansen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	17th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI	CALHAS	Brit. str.	Geo. Anderson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst., 4 P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI	KAGA MARU	Brit. str.	W. E. Craven	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	23rd inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI	INDRA SAMRA	Brit. str.	W. Ellis	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EASTERN	Brit. str.	J. McD. Howie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHINGTU	Brit. str.	J. McD. Howie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	FRIEBURG	Brit. str.	Frish	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	15th inst., Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	KINSHU MARU	Jap. str.	T. Harrison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 19th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	KAGOSHIMA M.	Jap. str.	K. Kori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	15th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	KAGOSHIMA M.	Jap. str.	K. Kori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	2nd Oct., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	PRONTO	Ger. str.	Grandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	25th inst., D'light.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	SZECHUEN	Brit. str.	Hall	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	19th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	NANCHANG	Brit. str.	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	SIMLA	Brit. str.	S. de B. Lockyer	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 12th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	CHIN KANG	Brit. str.	W. D. Bryson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	P. FERNAND	Aut. str.	Klauberger	SANDEL, WIELER & CO.	17th inst., P.M.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	T. W. Groves	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	18th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	MAIDU M.	Jap. str.	K. Akashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	Penyfather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	16th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	ROSETTA MARU	Jap. str.	H. S. Smith	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	16th inst., 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	RUBI	Brit. str.	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	10th inst., 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	CHIN KANG	Brit. str.	J. McD. Howie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	5th October.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	BORNEO	Ger. str.	Muhle	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	IZUMI MARU	Jap. str.	M. Tagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	22nd inst., at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	C. APCAR	Brit. str.	A. Stewart	INDIA SASSOON & CO., LD.	15th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & TSINGTAU	SWIFT	Brit. str.	A. E. Mongor	CHI WO	Quick despatch.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEBANT, YENIC and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA".

Captain Craglietto, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 19th September, P.M.

This Steamer has special accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light and carries a Doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDEL, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Princes Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1903, "TONKIN", Captain Schmitz, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSSHIPMENT.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line s.s. "Dumbia" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEEN.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 21st September. Specie and Parcels received until 4 p.m. on the same day.

No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and QUEENSLAND Ports, and taking through Cargo to ADEEN, LAKE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN".

Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a refrigerating chamber, which ensures the supply of fresh provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the electric light.

A stewardess and a duly qualified surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1903.

2419

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through bills of lading for the principal places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES.

BAYERN ... WEDNESDAY ... 16th September

ZEITUNG ... WEDNESDAY ... 30th September

SEIDLITZ ... WEDNESDAY ... 14th October

ROON ... WEDNESDAY ... 28th October

PRINZ HEINRICH ... WEDNESDAY ... 11th November

KONIG ALBERT ... WEDNESDAY ... 25th November

KIAUTSCHOU ... WEDNESDAY ... 9th December

SACHSEN ... WEDNESDAY ... 23rd December

BAYERN ... WEDNESDAY ... 6th January

SACHSEN ... WEDNESDAY ... 20th January

BAYERN ... WEDNESDAY ... 3rd February

SEIDLITZ ... WEDNESDAY ... 17th February

ROON ... WEDNESDAY ... 2nd March

Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of SEPTEMBER, 1903, at NOON, the Steamship "BAYERN" of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Captain H. Formes, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on MONDAY, the 14th September. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 15th September, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on TUESDAY, the 15th September.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1903.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG VIA INLAND SEA TO PORTLAND, OREGON OR JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP. TONS. CAPTAIN. TO SAIL ON.

"INDRA VELLI" ... 5,197 ... W. E. Craven ... September 13, 1903

"INDRA VELLI" ... 4,899 ... R. R. Craven ... October 14, 1903

"INDRA VELLI" ... 4,899 ... A. E. Hollingsworth ... November 14, 1903

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1903.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

KINSHU MARU ... MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... TUESDAY, 15th Sep. at Noon

KAMAKURA MARU ... MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP ... SATURDAY, 18th Sep. at DAYLIGHT

TORA MARU ... VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE ... TUESDAY, 22nd Sep. at 4 P.M.

IZUMI MARU ... BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO ... TUESDAY, 22nd Sep. at 5 P.M.

KANAGAWA MARU ... KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... FRIDAY, 25th Sep. at DAYLIGHT

KAGOSHIMA MARU ... MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... FRIDAY, 2nd Oct. at Noon

INABA MARU ... MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP ... SATURDAY, 3rd Oct. at DAYLIGHT

KAGA MARU ... VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE ... TUESDAY, 6th Oct. at 4 P.M.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 10th September.

A NEW ADMIRAL.

The Imperial Navy in Cantonese waters is now no longer under the command of Liu Wen Ching, the Admiral Le Ba of Foochow fame, who saved his ship from the French in 1895. Liu is in the Viceroy's opinion too old for active service, and his familiar figure is no longer to be seen on his torpedo-boat in the harbour. When he retired—about six weeks ago—one Chen Ting Wei, who had, in conversation with the Viceroy, made suggestions on naval matters which won the latter's approval, was appointed in his stead. One month of service, however, was insufficient to prove Chen's unfitness, and now Shum has made a characteristic appointment.

The man on whom Le Ba's robe has been newly fallen is Kin Tan Fan, a native of Foochow. Kin studied naval methods in Europe and America and the knowledge he acquired secured for him the post of Director of the Naval School at Whampoa. Later on he entered the Customs as a clerk, but he did not remain long in that service, and has now found his proper sphere. He is a relation of Chen, who is now in supreme command of the troops in Kwangsi. Chen has been lately promoted to the position of Expectant of the Metropolitan Court of the Fourth Rank. This appointment carries with it the right to memorialise the throne directly—a privilege which is not without advantages. His opportunity of distinguishing himself had come with the illness of General Fung, whose eighty years would unfit him for the field in any country but China.

REVENUE MAIDENS' FESTIVAL.

Last week the festival of the Seven Maidens was celebrated here. On that day Chinese girls place specimens of their handicraft on view in the family drawing-room, hoping that the kindly goddess will bless them and increase the skill of the worker. These articles are very daintily made, and consist of models of furniture, lanterns, and other household utensils. Beside these, figures are made with essemum seeds, which are cunningly joined together; the figures are placed in shrines and placed on a table, so that the neighbours may be able to admire them.

The legend on which this festival is based is that of the Bride, who on this night visits the Shepherd Boy in the Heavens. Her path lies across the Milky Way, and to enable her to cross this all the birds of the air assemble, and fill up the vacant spaces. This is one of the most interesting and picturesque of Chinese legends.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KOWLOON ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—May I call the attention of the P. W. D. through the columns of your valuable paper, to the disgraceful state of the roads at Kowloon? With the exception of that part of the road lying between the corner of Robinson Road and Elgin Road to the corner of Cameron Road and East Road, the P. W. D. do not seem to be aware that any other roads exist. The part of road mentioned above for a kind of reserve ground for a few coolies; for whom the P. W. D. cannot find any other work. They can be seen daily with a barrow of sand and a tamper, and are supposed to be repairing roads, under no supervision whatever. They lay the sand on the road and await a shower of rain to wash it off; then renew operations. Pathways and gutters to roads that have been in existence eight or nine years are still covered with wild undergrowth, and altogether this roads, pathways, and gutters are a standing disgrace to the P. W. D. and an eye-sore and inconvenience to the resident and taxpayer. I earnestly invite the head of the Department to visit Kowloon and convince himself that such is the case. He should walk, and prepare himself for a muddy one, as to take a ricksha is almost an impossibility, except to be dragged along at snail's pace.

Yours, etc.,

S. W. MOORE.

SINGAPORE IN 1902.

The Straits Times says:—The financial report and statements for 1902 were laid upon the table of the Legislative Council yesterday (4th inst.). The actual revenue—\$7,754,733 (4th inst.). The actual revenue—\$7,754,733 was \$713,048 in excess of the revenue raised in 1901. The transactions of the year—estimated to show a deficit of \$1,262,023—showed an actual surplus of \$153,999. The principal sources of revenue continued to show a steady advance. The actual outlay was \$7,040,734—a decrease of \$715,808 on the estimates—and of \$285,734 compared with the outlay in 1901. The credit balance of the Colony on the 1st January last stood at \$1,973,733. The Singapore-Johore Railway on which, to the end of last year, \$1,657,028 had been spent must, however, be looked upon as a new asset of value. The cash balances on the 1st January last, including the Currency Note Reserve, were \$3,844,764. If this reserve (\$7,714,555) be deducted, the balance is \$1,130,209, as against \$924,893. This amount does not include copper coin to the value of \$47,125. A large amount was received during the year as court deposits. Government currency notes to the value of \$13,393,440 were in circulation on the 31st December, 1902, as compared with \$9,476,000 at the end of the previous year, and with \$6,295,000 for 1900. The coin reserve increased from \$6,970,715 to \$7,714,555, though, during the year, the legal proportion was reduced from two-thirds to one-half.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 11th September.

Before Mr. J. H. KEMP (Acting Police Magistrate).

SHOOTING APPREY AT THE PEAK.
Curt Vincenz (29), the German who is in custody on a charge of having shot a chair-coolie at the Peak on 3rd September, was brought up on remand.

The circumstances of the assault have already been made public. Vincenz, who is a fine-looking man and describes himself as a planter from Java, engaged a chair to carry him from the Peak Hotel where he was staying to the signal station at the Peak, and in the course of the journey down he drew a revolver and fired two shots at the chair-coolie in front of him, one of which struck the coolie's arm and the other of which grazed his hip.

The two chair-coolies gave evidence about the shooting. One said that when he got to the Police Station to report the matter, he made his report to Sergeant Clark, and along with him, a Chinese constable arrested the defendant, who handed over his revolver to the sergeant. Dr. Lang of the Government Civil Hospital deposed that when the wounded chair-coolie was admitted to the hospital he examined him and found him suffering from a bullet-wound through the right fore-arm. He had a small abrasion, about the size of a shilling, over his left hip, and another small abrasion of the same size, over his right shoulder-blade. He did not think there were any complications or permanent injury from the wounds.

A coolie who picked up a bullet at the place where the assault took place gave evidence.

Lance-Sergeant Clark gave evidence regarding the arrest of the accused man after the defendant coming down the Peak Road near Mount Austin Barracks. He asked defendant if there was anything the matter and the latter replied, "Yes, I have shot a Chinaman," and produced the revolver with which he had shot the coolie and handed it to witness. Four chambers were loaded and two recently discharged. He arrested defendant and took him to the Police Station. Witness did not notice anything strange in defendant's manner; he came very quietly, and at the station sat down on a chair. When the coolie was being examined he remarked that the wound on the hip was caused by the first shot and that in the arm by the second shot.

Inspector Robertson also gave evidence. He deposed that at 9 a.m. on the 4th inst. he read over the charge to the defendant, after having cautioned him in the usual way, and defendant made a statement to the effect that he had nothing to say, which was taken down in writing.

His Worship then asked the defendant if he had anything to say, administering first the customary caution.

The prisoner said that it was a real accident, and that he did not wish to wound the Chinaman and did not aim at him. When he took the chair to the Peak it was raining very heavily and he waited at the signal-station for about an hour; when the rain stopped he told the coolie to take him down again. When he fired the first shot the coolie dropped the chair and he fell out. When he saw that one of the coolies was wounded he told the uninjured man to take the other coolie down to the Police Station, and he went down to the Police Station, and he saw the coolie being taken to the hospital. He happened to be in the Police Station when the wound on the coolie's arm was exposed, defendant said it must have been the second shot he fired.

His Worship committed the defendant for trial at the Sessions.

Before Mr. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (Police Magistrate).

HOUSEBREAKING.
A banished Chinese coolie was charged with returning from banishment and with having broken into a dwelling-house in Bonham Street and stolen clothing to the value of \$13.50.

His Worship found the charges proven and sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment for returning from banishment and six months' imprisonment for entering the house.

THEFT OF WOOD.
A coolie was charged with the theft of a plank of wood. He stated in defence that the wood lay found in a water-rush and that it apparently belonged to nobody and was as much his property as that of the man who was charging him with the theft.

The Magistrate, however, did not take that view and imposed a sentence of 31 days' imprisonment with hard labour, this being the defendant's first offence.

CHURCH SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

13th September; 14th Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.).
Matins (11 a.m.).

Responses, Psalms, Venite, Psalms, Paulus, Crotch and Cooke; Te Deum; Calkin in B flat; Benedicite; Barby in E; Hymns, 188 and 282 (Ward's setting); Offertory Hymn, 307.
Evangelist (5.45 p.m.).
Responses, Psalms, Paulus, Barby, Turle and Hawes; Magnificat, Free in E (21st M.); Nunc Dimittis; Garstin in D (25th E); Hymns, 513, 299, and 27; Vesper Hymn, Ward (No. 2).

S. PETER'S CHURCH,
Queen's Road West.
Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.
Matins (11 a.m.).

Venite, Travers; Te Deum, Woodward; Jubilate, Russell; Hymns, 4, 49, 538, and 364.
Evangelist (6.30 p.m.).
Magnificat, Hopkins; Nunc Dimittis, Turner; Hymns, 445, 419, 443, and 11.

The Church launch *Dayspring* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6); returning afterwards. All The Absevering Panant is the call day. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books &c. provided. Sunday School 10—10.45 a.m.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA SHANGHAI.]

THE FAR EAST.

Berlin, 5th September.

The German newspapers are receiving with great satisfaction the latest statements of the Japanese Minister in London, Baron Hayashi, in regard to the peaceful relations between Russia and Japan.—O. Lloyd.

THE BALKANS.

Berlin, 5th September.

Bulgaria seems to be very desirous to commence war with Turkey. All the Powers are now warning the Bulgarian Government to preserve peace.

A sharply pronounced schism is noticed between the military officers of all Serbian garrisons in favour of, and in opposition to, the murderers of the late King Alexander. The Government has taken far-reaching measures against an eventual conspiracy.—O. Lloyd.

Paris, 5th September.

A cable from Constantinople to the Temps states that the anabasis among the people continues. It is believed that war is imminent. The crews of foreign ships have been called out to assist the police in protecting the embassies from the feared attack.—Eco de Chine.

[VIA CETLON.]

THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

MISCHIEVOUS BULGARIAN ACTIVITY.

London, 25th August.

The refugees who have arrived at the month of the Bosphorus number 830 and include the Governor and officials of Iznik. They declare that the bands consisted of Bulgarians in uniform and armed with rifles.

London, 26th August.

Bumer Rashedi Pacha, commanding the Turkish troops in Macedonia, has been recalled to Constantinople. He will be replaced by Ibrahim Pacha, commanding the division at Strice.

Turkey has called out all the European Redifs of the 2nd and 3rd Army Corps; sixteen battalions of Redifs of the Pandema Asiatic division; and 36 battalions of Ilavahs of the 2nd Army Corps. The total called out on a war footing for Macedonia is 350 battalions, double the force employed in the Turco-Greek war.

The Russian fleet is still cruising off the Bosphorus.

The announcement that the Tsar, accompanied by Count Lamsdorff, will visit the Emperor of Austria at the end of September, is regarded as evidence that the Austro-Russian agreement relative to Macedonia is unimpaired.

London, 27th August.

A great mass meeting was held at Sofia yesterday, when it was resolved to invite all Bulgarians to assist in securing a triumph for the Macedonians, and to memorialise the representatives of the Powers to secure intervention. Most of the shops were closed in sympathy.

The Sultan has now appointed Nassir Pacha to command the forces in Macedonia, instead of Ibrahim Pacha, originally designated.

At Kuberli Bogas, south of Adrianople, last night, a bomb was thrown into the dining-car of the through train from Buda Pesth to Constantinople. Two carriages were wrecked, and seven passengers were killed and eighteen injured.

The Macedonian Committee has sent to the Sultan and the Powers a scheme for the European administration of Macedonia, assisted by native representatives, and an international army of occupation.

The revolt is gaining ground at Adrianople, where the insurgents are estimated at 6,000; and it is reported that they have defeated the Turkish troops. Bulgaria has despatched two more regiments to strengthen the frontier guards.

Salonica Bulgarians on the 25th instant, attacked Nevelska, and of a garrison numbering 240 they killed 200, and then constructed earthworks round the town. Yesterday morning seven battalions arrived on the scene, and commenced bombarding the earthworks.

GENERAL NEWS.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR COMMISSION REPORT.

London, 25th August.

The report of the War Commission has been issued. It condemns the absence of a plan of campaign, resulting in a plentiful crop of misunderstandings. It condemns the grave deficiencies in stores, and acknowledges the prompt and effectual treatment of the situation in the midst of a great war, reflecting credit on those concerned; but the home defence was left dangerously weak; and the report considers that it is unsatisfactory that nothing sufficient is being done to prevent a recurrence.

The report insists on a military system containing powers of expansion. Recruiting is a serious question, and the army as a whole unfairly represents the manhood of the Empire.

The report generally exonerates the Intelligence Department; and recommends certain changes in the War Office. It approves decentralisation generally, but deprecates carrying it too far. It praises the Colonials, who will be highly useful in future wars; but trained officers and a measure of discipline are necessary.

Lord Wolseley, in a memorandum dated the 8th June, 1899, urged the drafting of troops to South Africa, and mobilising Army Corps on Salisbury Plain, the commencement of these operations to be as soon as possible, so as to be over by November. On the 7th July Lord Wolseley urged the sending of ten thousand men to South Africa. Sir Redvers Buller, on the

13th July, declared that he had complete confidence in General Buller and Symons, if they did not consider the situation dangerous.

Lord Roberts, in his evidence, said that the proportion of the failures was considerably greater in the higher than in the lower ranks of officers.

London, 26th August.
The Report shows that Lord Wolseley desired to send men to South Africa quietly, under various pretexts, before hostilities broke out, in addition to mobilising forces at home to scare the Boers. Although his specific recommendations to reinforce the garrison in South Africa were disregarded, larger additions were made to the garrison before the war, in consequence.

Lord Roberts's evidence was to the effect that Sir Redvers Buller's going to Natal and Lord Roberts's advance on Bloemfontein were strategically incorrect. The author of the famous telegram "Unaccounted men preferred" was Sir Redvers Buller.

London, 26th August.
The papers generally characterise the War Commission's report as mild, in view of the amazing revelations of neglect and muddle, and disappointment is expressed that it embodies no comprehensive, definite scheme for the reorganisation of the Army.

ARMENIA AND FRANCE.
London, 26th August.
It is declared in Paris that the Franco-Armenian incident, mentioned in the message of the 24th instant, refers to a difficulty already settled; and that relations now are most cordial.

THE ZIONISTS.
London, 26th August.
The Zionist Congress at Basle has accepted the offer of the British Government of a portion of territory in East Africa. It is an elevated tract, 200 miles long, between Man and Nairobi. The Russian delegates have protested. The Uganda Railway Company has resolved to send an expedition to East Africa to investigate.

APPROACHING ELECTION AT THE CAPE.
London, 27th August.
Sir J. Gordon Spragg, the Cape Premier, has been defeated in the House of Assembly, owing to his refusal to comply with the demands of the Bond for a revision of martial law sentences and not fully-paid war compensation claims. He will appeal to the country as soon as urgent measures have been passed.

COLONEL SWAINE.
London, 27th August.
Colonel Eric Swaine, Commissioner and Consul-General for the Somali Coast Protectorate since 1902, has been ordered to Somalia-land.

INDIAN EXPERT FOR AFRICA.
Calcutta, 29th August.
Mr. Webster Boyle (Gordon, A.M.I.C.E.), superintending engineer in the Indian Public Works Department, who acted as Secretary to the Irrigation Commission, proceeds to South Africa to take up an appointment as expert adviser on irrigation matters. The Government of India has arranged to lead Mr. Gordon's services for three years.

COUNTY CRICKET—MIDDLESEX FIRST.
London, 26th August.
Sussex beat Yorkshire by four wickets. Lancashire beat Leicestershire by eight wickets. Gloucestershire beat Surrey by 18 runs. The match Hampshire v. Essex was drawn. The match Middlesex v. Kent was abandoned without a ball being bowled.

Middlesex beat Surrey by an innings and 94 runs, thus winning the Championship. Kent beat Hampshire by an innings and 17 runs.

GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.
London, 26th August.
The following is the result of the race for the Great Ebor Handicap—

Mr. J. Musker's *McWurley* ... 1
Mr. F. Alexander's *Thoroughway* ... 2
Mr. H. J. King's *Prince Florizel* ... 3

ANGLO-PERSIAN TRADE.
The Times publishes an interesting letter from a leading firm engaged in the Persian trade, on the subject of the commercial treaty recently signed between England and Persia. In February last there was issued a new Customs tariff concluded between Persia and Russia, which was in reality a tariff governing the trade of Persia with all countries.

The new tariff would be most prejudicial to the interests of British trade with Persia, while it would give a distinct advantage to Russian as compared with British trade. After comparing the new British Convention with the Russo-Persian tariff, the writers declare that, with the exception of a considerable increase in the duty on tea imported into Persia from India, the two tariffs are word for word the same.

The latter concludes as follows:—"A curious feature of this British Convention is the publication therein of tabular statement showing the duties levied by Russia upon merchandise of the Persian origin. This table is inserted with the Persian origin. This table is inserted with the Persian origin. This table is inserted with the Persian origin."

raising the duties upon Persian imports into Persia in the event of Great Britain making a change in her fiscal policy and imposing duties against Persian products higher than those levied by Russia. In connection with current fiscal controversies, this declaration in a treaty signed last February is not without significance. Clearly in the case of Persia the adoption by Great Britain of a protectionist tariff would be liable to oppose us, not to better, but to worse treatment.

But the really curious part of the transaction consists in the cynical admission to which we have become a party that the terms extended by Persia to protectionist Russia may be actually more favourable than those meted out to our goods with our open ports and free tariff.

The last bargain is, of course, due to the political ascendancy of Russia in Persia. We think we were right in stating, when last we tariff imposed on her by Russia, and it is still not clear what motives decided the British Government, not merely temporarily to create, but also formally to adopt in the form of a treaty a tariff of this nature.

WHILE OUR PREMISES ARE UNDER REPAIR, OUR SHOW-ROOMS

ARE AT

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FIRST FLOOR (ABOVE MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO.).

ACHEE & CO.,

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS DEALER.

PLEASE SEE ADVERTISEMENT ON THE 1st PAGE FOR THE

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PHOTO SUPPLIES.

[33]

HONGKONG, 31st August, 1903.

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET.

On the 10th ult. Mr. MacNeill asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs what part, if any, had the Foreign Office, through its representative at Peking, taken in urging the Chinese Government to put pressure on the Tibetan authorities in support of the demands which the Indian Government was making on the Dalai-Lama of Lhasa.

Lord Cranborne: The attention of the hon. member has no doubt been called to the answer of the Secretary of State for India on 6th inst. The Chinese Government were, informed in May by His Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking that the Viceroy of India would appoint Commissioners to meet the Chinese and Tibetan representatives at Khambojong for the settlement of pending questions. No other communications have passed at Peking on the subject of the negotiations.

THE JAPAN CONSULAR SERVICE.
Lord Cranborne has informed Mr. W. Redmond that the Japan service is entirely distinct from the general Consular service, and that Mr. Longford, had no reason to expect a post outside Japan. When, however, he was unwilling to return to Japan he was offered Manila, but declined to go there. It remained open to him to return to Nagasaki or to retire, and he chose the latter alternative.

On the 13th ult. in the House of Lords, in reply to Earl Spencer, who asked a question as to the giving up certain Chinese journalists who have been tried, or are still under trial, at Shanghai to the Chinese Government at Peking or to its representatives, the Marquis of Lansdowne said: These persons were accused of publishing statements of an inflammatory kind in a local newspaper; and I am bound to say that these statements, translations of which I have seen, were of a most violent and incendiary description. These men were arrested by the municipal authorities at Shanghai at the instance of the Chinese Consul, and upon the assurance that they should be tried and punished by the Mixed Court in the settlement at Shanghai. Two of the men pleaded guilty; and we consider that we are morally bound, in consequence of the circumstances under which that plea was entered, to insist that the pledge that was given by the Chinese official should be carried out. The Chinese Government has applied for their surrender; but, holding the views which we hold, we thought it desirable to instruct our *Chargé d'Affaires* that he was to refuse the demand. There is some doubt as to the opinion of the Consular body at Shanghai, but we know that we do not stand alone in holding that the men ought not to be surrendered. (Hear, hear.) Your lordships probably noticed a terrible account of the manner in which a Chinaman was executed the other day at Peking in circumstances of horrible barbarity; and we feel that in such a case as that which we are discussing it would be impossible for us to be parties to the surrender of these accused persons to Chinese justice. (Hear, hear.) We do not think the case one in which the opinion of the majority of the Consular body ought necessarily to be allowed to prevail.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.
Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 11th September.—Business generally continues extremely dull, and with the exception of a small investment enquiry there is nothing of special interest to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been placed at \$630, and further small parcels are required for at the rate of \$630. Nationals have been slightly higher at 264. Nationals have been booked at \$25.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have sold and are in further request at \$500. China Traders after sales at \$61 and \$61½ are required for at the higher figure. Cautions have been booked at \$181 and \$182½, closing with sellers at the higher rate. Yangtzes and North Chinas are unchanged, and without business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong can still be procured to some extent at \$325. Chinas have been booked at \$300 and continue in demand. SHIPPING.—Hongkong and Canton and Macao are still further needed, and are now procurable at \$33. Indo-Chinas are wanted at \$32½ with no shares obtainable under \$33.

China and Manilas are lower with sellers at \$19 and \$14 for the old and new issues respectively. Douglas after dropping to \$34 are in some request at \$36. This company we hear will pay the usual dividend of 6 per cent. per share for the year ending 30th June, 1903. Star Ferries are easier with sellers at \$26 and \$19½. Ferries are easier with sellers at \$26 and \$19½. Ferries are easier with sellers at \$26 and \$19½.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are in some demand, and after sales at \$92½ have advanced to \$94 with sales and further buyers. Enzos continue on offer at \$10.

MINING.—No business is reported under this head. Banks are easier with sellers at \$9. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—H. K. and Whampoa Docks are steady at \$204 with small sales and further small buyers at the rate.

Hongkong and Kowloon Godowns continue in request at \$86. New Amoy Docks can be placed at \$37½. Farmanas are reported sold in the North at \$140.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$154 and \$154½, closing with sellers at the latter rate. Kowloon and West Points are obtainable at



TELEPHONE No. 185.

THE CREAM OF

SCOTCH WHISKIES

ARE

"KING EDWARD VII."

VERY OLD LIQUEUR.

AT \$20.0 PER DOZEN.

"KING EDWARD VII."

SPECIAL.

AT \$15.00 PER DOZEN.

AND

"CLUB"

OUR STANDARD BLEND

AT \$13.50 PER DOZEN.

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [41]

SKIN-TORTURED

BABIES

And Tired, Fretted

Mothers

Find Comfort in Cuticura Soap

and Ointment

When All Other Remedies and

Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep

for skin-tortured babies and rest for

tired, worried mothers in warm baths

with Cuticura Soap, and gentle oint-

ments with Cuticura Ointment, prevent

of emollient skin cures, to be followed in

severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura

Resolvent. This is the purest, sweet-

est, most speedy, permanent and eco-

nomical treatment for torturing, dis-

agreeing, itching, burning, bleeding,

scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp

humours, with loss of hair, of infants

and children, as well as adults, and is

sure to succeed when all other remedies

and the best physicians fail.

The agonising itching and burning

of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful

scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair

and crusting of the scalp, as in scald

head; the facial disfigurement, as in

eczema; and ringworm; the awful suffo-

cation, and anxiety of worn-out

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, CODES: A.B.C., 5th Ed.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

M. R. F. ESROM and M. P. KUNZE have this day been authorized to sign our Firm Jointly for PROSECUTION.

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [2579]

BREWING.

WANTED by a young Englishman, with exceptional experience in Brewing Trade, a position of ASSISTANT MANAGER or UNDER MANAGER in the Far East. Can command excellent references. Address W. A. care of "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

London, 14th August, 1903. [2576]

WANTED.

A FIVE or SIX ROOMED HOUSE in a healthy locality in Hongkong or Kowloon. Please state Terms, etc.

Apply to—

H. L. Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [2577]

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY POLO GYMKHANA, which was to have taken place at the Polo Ground, on Tuesday next, the 15th September, is POSTPONED till TUESDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER, owing to the bad weather.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [2578]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FRANZ FERDINAND."

Captain Klausberger, will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., p.m.

This Steamer has Captain Accommodations for Passengers, Electric Light, and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDELL, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Princes Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [2573]

FOR ODESSA.

THE Russian Steamer

"KIAS GORTSCHAKOW"

will be despatched as above on or about the 26th instant.

For Freight, apply to

BRADLEY & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [2575]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SIMLA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ROMBAI, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, ex. s.s. Rome.

From Calcutta, ex. s.s. Syria.

From Persian Gulf, ex. B. I. S. N. and D. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamers.

Optional Cargo will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M., To-day, the 11th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1903. [2571]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS is now ready and contains:—

Leading Articles:—

Hongkong's New Governor.

Japan and Russia.

Quarantine Against Shanghai.

Honour's Trade in 1902.

China's Trade in 1902.

Hongkong's New Governor.

Root Collapse in Macdonnell Road.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Notes from the Botanic Gardens.

Affairs in Manchuria.

Warning to Travellers in Siberia.

The Yung-anpo Lease.

Canton.

Japan.

Poo-hoo.

Correspondence.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Review.

Supreme Court.

Sporting Notes.

Interpret Cricket.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

A Challenge.

Hongkong and Port News.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance, postage, 25.

Extra copies 50 cents each. Cash.

Copies can be posted from the office to addresses sent, including postage 24 cents each, or \$1 for three copies, Cash.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1903.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SANDAKAN.

Taking Cargo at Through Rates to KUDAT, TAWAU, LAHAD DATU AND LABUAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"BORNEO."

Captain Muhle, will be ready to load for the above port on MONDAY MORNING, the 14th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [2580]

LOST.

AN OLD FOX-TERRIER DOG. Smooth-haired, white body, tan head, very evenly marked, with diamond-shaped tan spot on forehead. Answers to the name of "RATS." Finder will be rewarded handsomely (if necessary) on returning him to owner, care of I.M.C., 16, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1903. [2567]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AQUATIC SPORTS 1903.

THE Annual Aquatic Sports will be held on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th inst., in the CLUB ENCLOSURE, Austin Road, Kowloon. Sports commence on 15th and 16th at 4.30 P.M., and on 17th and 18th at 4 P.M.

Admission for Gentlemen, 50 cents each day. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-price. Tickets for Admission may be obtained from the STEWARD, V.R.C., on the day of the Sports.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1903. [2583]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AQUATIC SPORTS 1903.

THE Committee of the Victoria Recreation Club request the pleasure of the Company of the Ladies of Hongkong at the CLUB ENCLOSURE, Austin Road, Kowloon, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., and SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 4 P.M. sharp, on the occasion of the Annual Aquatic Sports.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. W. S. Birdwood and Officers, the Band of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry will play.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1903. [2583]

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS—OFFICE CITY ENGINEER—MANTLA.

September 1, 1903.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK, M. OCTOBER 10, 1903, and then publicly opened, for the following work:—

The construction of one river wall approximately one thousand (1,000) feet in length, with base eighteen (18) feet below mean low water, also extending city sewers to deep water, in accordance with Act Numbered 669 of the Philippine Commission.

A bond of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) signed by a fidelity insurance company, authorized to give such bonds in these Islands, shall be deposited with every bid made, and no bid shall be received and considered unless such bond shall accompany it.

A surety company bond, signed by a fidelity insurance company, authorized to give such bonds in these Islands, for an amount equal to twenty per cent. (20%) of the estimated amount of the contract will be required of the successful bidder in each case, guaranteeing that the contract will be faithfully performed.

Work to begin within thirty (30) days after date of award of contract and completed in fifteen (15) months.

Specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By Order of the Municipal Board,

O. L. INGALLS, City Engineer.

2512

WANTED.

CHINESE ASSISTANT in the Store.

Experienced hand preferred.

Apply by letter to—

W. BREWER & CO.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1903. [2566]

WANTED.

AN Expert LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.

State Salary and Experience to—

A. I. Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. [2543]

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO GOVERNMENT.

WANTED.

CHINESE OVERSEER of Public Works in Sandakan, about 25 years of age, with experience and able to do his own planning. Must speak and write English.

Salary \$75 per mensem.

House Allowance 6.

Horse Allowance 15.

Second-class passage provided to Sandakan. A trial of a few months will be given and if not satisfactory return passage paid.

Apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2549]

FEW MEN CAN BE SURE

that their old age will be free from the cares of poverty. But most men can free themselves from such cares by investing in an Instalment Endowment of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which will provide an absolutely certain and permanent income of from

\$200 to \$20,000 a Year

for their mature years, without sinking much capital to secure the income.

And moreover, in case of premature death, the income commences at once to the family.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(HENRY B. HYDE, Founder.)

1848

F. KIENE, Manager.

JUST LANDED.

A VARIED Assortment of the well-known COLGATE PERFUMERY in 2 and 4 oz. Bottles, suitable for presentation; and also COLGATE CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP.

H. RUTTONJEE, No. 5, D'Almeida Street, 36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1903. [2555]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 12th SEPTEMBER, 1903, at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDREY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD with WIRE MATTRESS, SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, ICE CHEST, BOOK CASES, MOROCCO COVERED DINING ROOM SUITE, SHOW CASE, COUNTER, WRITING DESK, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, PICTURES, DISH COVERS, &c., &c.

Also

One NEW CONCERT PIANO, by Fandel and Philips, London; Three SCALES, Four IRON SCALES (one by Love, London), and One COOKING MACHINE.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1903. [2557]

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 12th SEPTEMBER, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, Kowloon.

SUNDREY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE;

A Few New Interesting BOOKS, One PIANO, One OLD VIOLIN in CASE, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1903. [2556]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction, to be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER, 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One lot of Crown Land above Mount Kellett Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent, to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Site	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres	Annual Rent	Useful Price
1	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
2	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
3	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
4	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
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6	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
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10	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
11	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
12	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
13	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
14	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
15	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
16	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
17	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
18	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
19	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
20	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
21	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
22	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
23	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
24	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
25	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
26	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
27	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
28	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
29	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
30	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
31	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
32	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
33	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
34	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
35	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
36	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
37	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
38	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
39	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
40	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
41	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
42	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
43	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
44	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
45	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
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47	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
48	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
49	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
50	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
51	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
52	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
53	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
54	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
55	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
56	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
57	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
58	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
59	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
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61	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
62	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
63	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
64	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
65	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
66	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.
67	N. S. E. W.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.	11. 11. 11. 11.